INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929.
18

REGD. NO. B. 1[illegible]

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XIX NO. 20 BOMBAY: SATURDAY JANUARY 24, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

INDIAN CHAMBER SEEKS SOLUTION OUT OF DILEMMA

BOYCOTT RESOLUTION MADE "COLOURLESS AND TASTELESS."

Failure To Give Lead To Merchants.

BAN ON LEGISLATURES TO REMAIN.

LAKHMIDAS TAIRSEE IN A FACETIOUS MOOD.

Thanks to the good offices of the anti-national element, the Indian Merchants' Chamber at its extraordinary general meeting held on Friday afternoon passed a "boycott" resolution which has very little resemblance to the original resolution tabled for discussion.

The proposition tabled by Mr. Nandlal Bhuta demanded "boycott of foreign goods as far as possible and British goods in *toto* for the realisation of India's political and economic demands." The mover however succumbed to the pressure of the anti-national element and accepted an amendment which considerably watered down the original terms of the resolution.

"COLOURLESS AND TASTELESS"

The amendment which was adopted by the Chamber was in the form of a suggestion "to the members of the Chamber in particular and Indian merchants in general not to place orders for foreign goods to avoid any loss resultingfrom their inability to market such goods."

The resolution is characterised as "colourless and tasteless and ridiculous" in mercantile circles.

THAT "OBSTINATE HORSE."

A copy of the cartoon "The Obstinate Horse" appearing in the "Chronicle" on the same morning, posted on a piece of cardboard, passed from hand to hand among the audience and created peals of laughter.

THE DETAILS.

When the proceedings commenced Mr. Nandlal Bhuta objected to Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji's occupying the chair as he felt that Mr. Lalji had already made up his mind about the question and would not be able to act impartially. But he subsequently withdrew the objection.

Mr. Nerulkar then suggested that instead of the original resolution the mover should accept another motion in a modified form which ran as follows:—

"In view of the prevailing circumstances and the strong nationalist sentiment in support of the furtherance of national interests, this Chamber is of opinion that members of this Chamber in particular and Indian merchants in general should not place (any further) order for foreign goods to avoid any loss resulting from their inability to market such goods."

WHAT IT WAS.

The original resolution ran as follows:—

"This extraordinary general meeting of the Chamber is of opinion that looking to the present conditions of India, boycott of foreign goods as far as possible and of British made goods in *toto* is essential and necessary for the realisation of India's political and economic demands. With a view to formulate a practical scheme with regard to the said boycott to be placed before the Chamber's Committee and the same to be executed thereafter, this meeting resolves to appoint a Committee of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. Huseinbhoy Laljee
Mr. Mathuradas Kanji Matani
Mr. Nagindas T. Master
Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji
Prof. Khushal T. Shah and
Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas.

A COMPROMISE.

In moving the resolution Mr. Bhuta recalled the original requisition sent to the Chamber about seven months back and referring to the original resolution that he was to move said that he accepted the modified form of the resolution hoping that it would be accepted by the house unanimously.

Mr. Sarabhai Pratapraj seconded the resolution.

MAKING ITSELF RIDICULOUS.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi strongly opposed the resolution as he felt that by passing that resolution the Chamber would make itself look ridiculous. It was an impracticable resolution having neither the national sentiment nor the national spirit. It was a vague and colourless resolution and the moment it appeared in the Press the Chamber would come into ridicule. He suggested that the resolution should be altogether dropped and appealed to the mover to withdraw it.

CHOWNA ON ABSURDITY.

Mr. Chowna felt that a change in the political atmosphere was coming and the Chamber should not pass the resolution hastily. He also thought that it was an absurd resolution and wanted to know from the president if it would be binding on the members.

Mr. M. A. J. Noble also opined that the resolution was impracticable and the Chamber would do well to drop it altogether. It would be of no use, he said, to pass such a resolution.

THOSE PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

Sjt. Lalji Naranji did not share the same view. He wanted the members to take into consideration the peculiar circumstances in which they and their country were placed. There was nothing ridiculous in his opinion in passing the resolution. On the contrary, if they did not give their opinion after the resolution having been before the Chamber for the last seven months, they would look ridiculous. For the sake of unanimity he wanted the Chamber, to accept the motion in the modified form.

LEAD MUST BE GIVEN.

Mr. Hirjibehdin deplored that the Chamber had failed to give a lead in time to the merchant community of Bombay. But even without that lead the merchants had offered noble sacrifices for the country's cause and it was mainly for the sacrifices of the mercantile community that India had been able to make an impression on the British people. However, he thought it was better late than never and, therefore, supported the resolution.

Mr. Girdharlal H. Lohana wanted to drop the last clause from the resolution stating that it was to

(Continued on page 9)

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S RESOLUTION

—:o:—

Mr. Tairsee Advise More 'Peps'

Interviewed in regard to the resolution passed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Friday relating to the boycott of foreign cloth Mr. L. R. Tairsee, an ex-President of the Chamber declared:—

"I congratulate the originators of the resolution for boycott. They started with high stakes, namely, to go in for boycott of foreign goods as far as possible, and British-made goods in toto, for the realisation of Indict stood as it was and dia's political and economic demands and ended with the recommendation to its members to forbear importing foreign goods because under the present circumstances it is difficult to sell them'. It is, therefore, inferentially open for the members of the Chamber to order foreign goods which are marketable and which can show profit. Could they have descended to a greater depth of ridicule than this? I congratulate the resolutionwallahs because the resolution is tasteless, colourless, with a lot of lemonade of your to-day's cartoon in it to make it sweet to those who want to take this as a holy unction to their souls. I congratulate them because the resolution could have been passed in the years 1657, 1757, 1857 and will also hold good in the years 1957 2057 and 4057. On this prescience, my heartiest congratulations" and wish them god-speed, but more pep.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

SARDAR AMAR SINGH ARRESTED.

—:o:—

CR. L. A. A. IN FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Sardar Amarsingh, Vice-President Frontier Provincial Congress Committee has been arrested at Lahore under section 17-2 Criminal Law Amendment Act and brought to Peshawar Jail.

There was no picketing in the city to-day. The foreign cloth markets at Ramchowk and Pipalmandi remained closed.—A. P.

"FALLS SHORT OF OUR OBJECTIVE"

But "Gratified With The Principle"

W. I. LIBERALS ON PREMIER'S SPEECH.

At a meeting of the Western India National Liberal Association held on Thursday evening, the following resolutions on the Prime Minister's announcement were adopted:—

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association consider that the Declaration of His Majesty's Government and the statement of the Prime Minister at the Round Table Conference constitute a distinct advance on the Simon Commission's Report and the Despatch of the Government of India thereon. The Council however feel that the proposed scheme of reforms is not calculated to satisfy fully the legitimate political aspirations and economic need of the people of India. The Council are further of opinion that it falls short of the objective of the Indian Liberal Party, viz., the attainment of Dominion Status subject to safeguards for the transitional period.

"GRATIFED....AT THE PRINCIPLE."

The Council welcome the proposal of the All-India Federation as a suitable means for attaining Dominion Status under the prevailing conditions. The Council feel gratified at the acceptance of the principle of responsibility in the Central Government except as regards defence and foreign relations. They cannot, however, approve of some of the safeguards proposed relating to Commerce, Finance, Currency Exchange, etc., in as much as they will in practice detract from the responsibility proving real and effective in enforcing the will of the people and for attaining their true social and economic well-being.

DEFINE POWERS.

The Council are of opinion that the reserved and overriding powers of the Governor-General and the Governors in the Provinces should be carefully defined in the new constitution so as to prevent their misuse.

The Council feel it necessary to offer further criticism of the scheme as several material factors of the constitution still remain to be determined and investigated.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD TAKE INITIATIVE.

The Council earnestly support the appeal made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri for the grant of a ge-

(Continued on page 9).

LETTING THE WORLD KNOW SITUATION IN INDIA.

Lahore Accused Makes Sensational Statement.

NEVER MEANT TO CAUSE MORE THAN LITTLE INJUR TO GOVERNOR

LAHORE, January 23.

Prosecution evidence in the jury trial of Harikishen having concluded the accused made a statement in the course of which he said, "as non-violent methods to win nation's freedom were frustrated by repression and thousands of my countrymen, women and children were jailed beaten and insulted, my belief changed from non-violence to violence". His conviction was further accentuated by the speech of Mr. Winston Churchill which led him to belief that Englishmen of his type would never let India's slavery to end. He, therefore was determined to do action which would create international sensation in order that the world could understand the situation in India.

Continuing the accused said he came to Lahore for this purpose and never consulted any one nor he had any associate. He had no enmity with the person of the Governor. He wanted to cause little injury to the person of the Governor never with the object of killing him and, therefore, he fired at him. After the incident he tried to escape and while doing so he fired a few shots to effect escape.

"POLICE TORTURED ME."

Concluding the accused said the police tortured him and did not allow him to sleep for three days and nights. He never made statement during the investigation. The police got his signature on blank papers and he did not know what they did of it.—A. P. Special.

'ADVANCE' SUB-EDITOR ARRESTED

—:o:—

UNDER ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES ACT

CALCUTTA, January 23.

The Special Branch Police searched this morning the belongings of Mr. Sailendranath Roy, Secretary, All-Bengal Youth Association and arrested him under Arms and Explosive Substances Act. Mr. Roy was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in April last for sedition and released in September. He was at present working as a Sub-Editor on the staff of the "Advance". It is understood that nothing incriminating was found in the course of the search.—A. P.

RELEASE OF MAHATMA IMMINENT?

Viceroy Consulting Provincial Governments.

PARTY POSITIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

Enquiries show that the question of the release of Mahatma Gandhi and a few other Congress leaders, as well as the general question of the release of political prisoners have been the subject of consultations with Local Governments.

RELEASE OF GANDHIJI

—:o:—

Delhi Consulting Local Governments

It is not known when the Government decisions will be reached, but meanwhile lobby conversations show that attempts are being made by non-official groups to secure Government consent to the discussion in the Legislative Assembly on Monday a motion urging amnesty. Party leaders have been discussing the formula for the motion, which is intended to urge on Government to take immediate steps to secure the grant of amnesty to political prisoners so as to ensure the dispassionate consideration of the future constitution of India.

The President of the Assembly will probably allow the motion if Government have no objection.

FAZLI HUSSAIN "AS NEW KHALIFA"

PARTY POSITION IN ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

From Monday when the active stage of Assembly Session will commence, freed from complications over presidential or deputy presidential honours, seating arrangements will be on party lines. The week-end holidays, therefore, being utilised by the members to group themselves together.

It is a well-known secret that Sir Harisingh Gour did not accept the deputy leadership of nationalist party and had been trying for a position which, in his opinion, would accord with his association with the Assembly since 1921. But the efforts of those who were endeavouring to deflect him from nationalist party have failed, for to-day Sir Harisingh has been promoted to the post of Vice-Leader and his place as deputy leader has been allotted to Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer.

THE DOMINANT OPPOSITION.

The Nationalists to-day form the dominant opposition party in the Assembly with forty-two members on its rolls. But their position may be assailed from three sides. Firstly, Independents, though their leader is yet to return from the London Conference, are planning out, under the temporary leadership of Sir Abdur Rahim, as to how best to rope in more Muslims.

Mr. Jinnah's fourteen points, round which non-Congress Muslims have rallied, are, being used as a trump card

NEW NAMES FOR OLD.

In furtherence of this programme Mr. Shah Nawaz has already got his party renamed as "Central Party" by removing the word Muslim from it. Mr. Jinnah's groups of Independents now consists of a little over fifteen and the Central Muslims over a dozen. If Mr. Shah Nawaz's efforts prove successful Jinnah's Independent Party with the return of Mr. Jinnah and his Round Table Conference friends like Mr. H. P. Mody and Sir Cowasji Jehangir may come very near the Nationalist Party Rolls.

UTTER CONFUSION.

Position of S. C. Mitra, ex-Swarajist detenu, is uncertain. He has not contradicted the report circulated here that he has joined the Independent Party.

While attempts are being made to fuse the Independents and Central Muslims, a third Muslim Party is in embryo with Mr. Mahomed Yamin Khan as leader. Lobby reports trace this to the activity on the part of Sir Fazli Hussain and it is claimed that this party which goes by the name of United Party has already got ten members on its roll.

The idea underlying this is to see that in the event of a coalition of Independents and Central Muslims with the Nationalists, this United Party might be used to throw its weight on the side of Government.

THE REAL POSITION.

The position, therefore, is that the nationalists under the leadership of Mr. Rangachariar will continue to be the dominant party, to safeguard their vested interests programme, while endeavouring Independents and Central Muslims might coalesce and work as the second Opposition Party under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah.

AHMEDABAD WAITING FOR GANDHIJI'S RELEASE.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, January 23.

Strong rumour prevails in the city since noon that Mahatmaji has been released, but no authentic news has been received. People are anxiously enquiring at different places about this.

At about 4 p.m. strong rumour was spread in the city that the local Cotton Bazar Association had received a call, Bombay which stated the rumour was correct.

while if the United India Party happens to survive, it will fly its sails under the Government auspices and even if Sir Zulfikarali Khan and Sir Abulqayum take orders from Sir Fazli, this flock will never be able to win the majority for Government.

In fact as Dr. Suhrawardy put it "We have tested the strength of this new Khalifa" and there is general sympathy with Sir Fazli Hussain for his hopeless failure to keep his promise to Government to make all Muslim members of the Assembly to sing his tune. In fact he is already reported to be thinking of his exit on the ground of health, so that Sir Joseph Bhore who had made such a brilliant success before, might come back to the Lower House.

STATEMENT ON PREMIER'S DECLARATION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The following members of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly have signed the statement which has been issued on the Prime Minister's declaration:—Messrs. T. Rangachariar, Harbilas Sarda, Shanmukham Chetty, Ramakrishna Reddy, K. P. Thampan, B. Das, Satis Chander Sen, S. N. Mazumdar, J. E. Jog, B. N. Misra, Ranga Iyer, G. M. Roy, Rajaram Pandian, Gaya Pershad Singh and Govinda Reddi.—A. P.

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For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A CARDER and SPINNER for a Mill in Ahmedabad District. Only those who have previous experience in Fine Spinning need apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 200A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — A TYPIST and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply within to V. S. BROS., Bhangwadi, Baburao Road.
A R4181

WANTED—A qualified and experienced SANITARY ENGINEER capable of designing new schemes. Applicants to state minimum pay acceptable. SANITARY GOODS DEPOT, Maclagen Road, Lahore.
A R4196

WANTED—A Gujerati Hindoo GRADUATE or MATRICULATED with knowledge of Typewriting and English Correspondence. See personally the Estate Manager, between 8 to 9 (S. T.) morning. His Highness the Agha Khan's Estate Office, Marina Mansion, opposite Sea-face, Chowpatty, Bombay.
A R4162

WANTED—A GUJARATI GRADUATE for all sorts of general work, able to correspond independently, and keep accounts, for work in the morning or whole time, pay accordingly. Apply Box No. 618 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle.
A R4139

WANTED—ORGANISERS, CHIEF AGENTS, DISTRICT AGENTS and CANVASSERS in all the Districts of the Nizam's Dominions on monthly salaries of Rs. 100/-, Rs. 75/- and Rs. 50/- plus commission and bonus on guaranteed and completed business for The Britania Life Assurance Co., Ltd., a purely Indian Life Office, managed by experienced hands. Claims settled promptly. For particulars and terms please apply to Branch Managers, 16, Bommaiar Street, G. T. Madras.
A 2377

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail orders for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. plus T.A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply with anna stamp M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazgaon, Bombay.
A R4163

WANTED—AGENTS to sell Naumann Sewing Machines on cash and hire. Cash security essential. Apply sharp, Post Box No. 2049, Bombay 2.
A R 4133

WANTED—Influential District Agents For People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Attractive Insurance schemes. Strong National Directorate. Low Premiums.. Apply CHAINANI & Co., Post Box 4001, Bombay 7.
A R4141

WANTED—Business experienced GRADUATE for Africa. Unexperienced need not apply. Apply personally with testimonials to NANJI KALIDAS, 15/23, Ganeshwadi.
A R 4163

WANTED—Influential BUSINESSMEN to represent us for sales of our Teas. Credit system allowed. Cash deposit Rs. 200. 20 per cent commission and other remunerations given. Apply to The Anglo-Burma Tea Co. Mettupalaiyam. (Nilgiris).
A R4171

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A CHEMIST for Oil Mill in Bombay. Preference will be given to a B. Sc. or M. Sc. with practical experience in Oils. Apply to C. S. PATEL, 27, Bastion Road, Bombay.
A R4192

WANTED—ORGANISERS for Insurance Office. Premium 8 annas. Good terms for capable men. Apply Box No. 620, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4195

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE to teach Mathematics and Science to Matriculation Class and also a Graduate or Under-Graduate to teach Urdu Vernacular Final Class. Apply stating salary with testimonials to Box No. 619, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4194

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Engineering as an Assistant Engineer. Preference will be given to one possessing theoretical and practical knowledge of Oil Mill Machinery. Apply to C. S. PATEL, 27, Bastion Road, Bombay.
A R4193

WANTED—A Good Experienced Expert for a Cigarette Factory. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 614, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4173

WANTED—AGENTS for canvassing orders for Silks. BALLA CHINA KAMARAJU BROS., Silk Merchants, Peddapuram, (Madras Presidency).

WANTED—Energetic CANVASSERS on Commission basis to sell House-hold articles. Apply DAULAT & CO., Post Box No. 583, Bombay.
A R4183

Situations Wanted

A YOUNG Smart Hindu gentleman of a high family now connected with a big firm in U. P., thoroughly conversant with General Merchandise, Motor Mechanic and repairs, ten years' experience of management of a big Motor Shop and has also experience in the control of Electric Supply Offices and Experienced in Railway and Govt. Buildings Work and Cinema concern. Seeks a responsible Position, willing to enter into a contract for a limited number of years with any respectable firm. Please apply to Box No. 617, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4180

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—Good airy ROOMS in Gopal Bhuvan, Princess Street at cheap rate. Apply the MANAGER.
C R4155

TO BE LET—Commodious Motor Garages, opposite Grant Road Station. Rent Rs. 15 each Garage. Apply PAPA, Solicitor, 41, Hummum Street, Fort.
C 4179

TO LET for Hindus, a BUNGLOW at Andheri Kurla Road near station crossing with all requirement. See BHIMJI DWARKADAS, Laxmidas cloth market, Kharakiva, Bombay 2.
C R 4143

TO LET—A BUNGLOW at Khar Road No. 14 Marine Villa with all requirements. See at the Bungalow.
C R 4147

TOP and GROUND FLOORS—"Albert Lodge." Ground Floor, "Chapel View," Military Road, Santa Cruz. On agreement, Electric lights will be installed. Apply Mrs. ALBERT DE SOUZA, 28, Ensoof Building, Carnac Road, Bombay. For Indians and Europeans.
C R4178

TO BE-LET at Tardeo Road (near Chikalwadi) FLATS one drawing room, two bed rooms, one dining room and kitchen. Rent ranging from Rs. 80/- to 95/-. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay Tyaji House, Chowpatty Seaface.
C 7000

TO LET FOR HINDUS—Independent Flat in Burrows Lane Girgaum Road, consisting of Four Spacious Rooms, Bath, Washing Place and W. C. Well ventilated and Sanitary. Rent Rs. 75/ Apply to ATMARAM BROTHERS, Chuna Merchants, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
C R4188

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T R4175

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T 2183C

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L R4167

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L R4184

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FOR SALE—English Incubater for 150 Eggs. With brooderhause, complete, quite new, Working with oil and Electric. Good line for earning money. FOR SALE set of sisum cushion Sofas and Chairs. P. B. MEHTA, 60, Medows Street.
T R4184-A

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R4187

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M W5.

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M R4176

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DISPENSARY FOR SALE, Apply Box No. 616, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N 4186

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FOR SALE—One CHEVROLET CAR in perfectly working order, used for a short period and entirely new in appearance. Apply to Box No. "B" Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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N

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DEAFNESS

Safe sure tnd guaranteed cure without relapse. For full particulars apply TEGAR CHEMICAL WORKS, P. O. Baghbazar, Calcutta.

"VITALIA"—elixir of vigor. Rejuvination in 4 weeks. Harmless, refreshing. Wonderful oriental remedy. Particulars free. Post box 6745, Calcutta.
R 4006 A

WONDERFUL in malignant ulcers, piles, sinuses, poisonous boils. Try "ULCERINE" without knife. Booklet free. KEMP AND CO., Bombay.
M E 4006

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE DATES of the various University Examinations for the year 1931, which were previously fixed and notified, have been changed The Examinations will now be held on the dates as shown below: —

1. B.T. and C.T. Examinations.— 6th April, 1931 and the following days.
2. High School Intermediate (Part I & II), B.A., & B.Sc, (Pass & Honours) & M.A., & M.Sc. Examinations.— 13th April, 1931 and the following days.
3. LL.B. (Previous & Final) & B.Th. (Previous & Final).— 4th May, 1931 and the following days.
4. B.A., & B.Sc. Part I: 1st Terminal for 1932.—4th May, 1931 and the following days.

Registrar,

Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated the 13th January, 1931.
2368

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipts 23918 and 23954 in respect of 40 Ordinary shares Nos. 465766/95 and 466796/805 of the Bombay Electric and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Shah Anandji Bhula have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Temporary Receipts will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated 24th January 1931.
R4190

NOTICE.

One "Ordinary" Share Certificate No. 8690 of the Tata Power Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Khatree Chhabildas Dahyabhai have been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificate will be issued to KHATREE CHHABILDAS DAHYABHAI.
R4191

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Registered Office of the Akote Cotton Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., will be REMOVED to Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, from Monday, the 26th instant.

V. J. VARDE & CO.,
Agents.
R4182

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for six posts of JILLA INSPECTORS in the building permission branch of the Ahmedabad Municipality on Rs. 55—5—70, plus Rs. 7 Cycle allowance which are sanctioned by the Municipality for a period of one year in the first instance, so as to reach the Chief Officer on or before 15th February 1931. The minimum qualifications required for the posts is a certificate of Civil Engineering from the Baroda Technical Institute. Poona passed Overseers will be given preference. The applicants should state their age, qualification, previous experience and enclose copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Persons in employment should forward their applications through their immediate superiors.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Dated 22nd January, 1931.
2402

Public Notices.

THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Eastern Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 24, Mangalore Street, Frere Road Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), when the sub-joined Resolutions will be proposed:—

(1) That Article 90 of the Articles of Association of the Company be deleted and the following substituted in its place.
"The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of 20 snares in the Company."
(2) That in Article 142 of the Articles of Association of the Company the words "made upto a date not more than four months before the meeting" be deleted.

Should the abovementioned resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 18th day of February, 1931, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

By Order of the Board,
SHARIFF HASSUM & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Dated the 23rd day of January, 1931.
2406

Tender.

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from 1st April, 1931, will be received upto 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1931.

A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers, the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-Keeper, Junagad State Railway, on payment of Re. 1 (one) only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Store-Keeper,
Junagad State Railway.
Junagad, dated 19th January, 1931.
2403

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned is prepared to receive tenders for the erection of (1) STALLS, (2) ELECTRIC LIGHTING, (3) SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS, and (4) ERECTING AND WORKING AMUSEMENT SECTIONS in connection with the "ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION" on the Cooperage Maidan. The plans and specifications and conditions of contract can be inspected at the Exhibition Office.

Time is the essence of the contracts and the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tenders.

Tenders must be sent in a sealed cover so as to reach the undersigned not later than 12 noon on the 28th January, 1931, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for....." separately for each item.

By Order.
All-India Swadeshi Exhibition,
A. H. KULKARNI,
Jt. Hon. Secretary.
Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Old Custom House Road, Fort,
Bombay, 19th January, 1931.
2401

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 56 of 1930.

NAGINDAS V. KHANDVALA and another .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
RAJARAM TUKARAM and another .... Defendants.

To,
RAJARAM TUKARAM, Esq.,

The 1st defendant abovenamed,

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit stands adjourned to the 11th day of February, 1931.

KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
2404

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 2658 of 1930.

HIRALAL BHOGILAL SHAH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

CHANDULAL MOHANLAL KOTHARI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, formerly residing at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and whose present whereabouts are not known .... Defendant.

CHANDULAL MOHANLAL KOTHARI.

The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit against you for the recovery of Rs. 3,140-13-10 for principal and interest due by you to him at foot of two promissory notes, dated 4th October, 1929, with further interest on the sum of Rs. 3005-0-4.

Please take further notice that you are hereby summoned to apply to the above Court within 10 days from the publication hereof for leave to appear and defend the above suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave, if granted.

Please take further notice that in default of your obtaining such leave or appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the plaintiff will obtain a decree against you for any sum not exceeding Rs. 3,140-13-10 and interest and Rs. 200/- for costs.

N. B.—Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1931.

VAIDYA & CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
2407

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SEWRI NEW ROAD.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Jetha Devji and Co. (Insolvents) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1931, at 4/30 P. M. (S. T.) on the Premises, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents and of the Mortgagees Messrs. Vasanji Sons and Co., in the property hereunder written.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that moiety or undivided one-half share in the pieces of land (now formed into one) of toka tenure situate at Sewri New Road, (Bombay), and containing by admeasurement 3254 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by a passage and partly by the property of Dorabji Shroff; on or towards the East by the property of Jubilee Mills Company, Limited; on or towards the South by the property of Jubilee Mills and on or towards the West by Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office in Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or the undersigned.

CRAWRORD & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.), at 8, Queens Road, near Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Fort.

Of Jacobean and plain modern style specially made complete bungalow furniture, H. M. V. gramophone, very rich Derby and Jacobean style Chesterfield and drawing room suites, Jacobean beds, lady's chival dressing cabinets, roll top office table, screen, compectum wardrobes, silver and brass ornaments, carpets, best platedware, etc.

Property of E. J. O'Brien, Esq.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of Plot B of Dhondrao Wadi, situate at Hansali Tank Road, Dadar, which was to be held to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) has been POSTPONED till further notice.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

SALE OF THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTY WILL NOT BE ADJOURNED ANY LONGER AND THE PROPERTY SHALL BE SOLD SUBJECT TO A RESERVE BID FIXED BY THE COURT RECEIVER

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ANANDJI DAYAL LANE, GHATKOPER, KNOWN AS ANANDJI DAYAL BUNGALOW.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1925 (Sunderdas Anandji vs. Dr. Manecklal Murlidhar and others) and pursuant to the High Court's Order dated the 25th June, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will (THIS DAY) SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

ALL that piece of land together with the bungalow, messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Anandji Dayal Lane, Ghatkoper, admeasuring about 2761 square yards being a portion of land bearing Survey No. 77, Pot No. 1, and bounded on the East by a public road leading to Ghatkoper Station, on the West by the property of Parmanand Purshotam, on the North by a passage beyond that partly by the property of Velji Sunderji and partly by the property of Ebji Nathoo and on the South by the property of Shamji Chapsi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. Peerozeshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

62, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) the 25th inst. at 10.30 a.m. (S.T.) of Teak and Blackwood Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furnitures, Leather, Criton and Khakhi chesterfield suits, Persian Carpet, Singer Sewing Machine, Gramophones, Harmonium, Zunda Cabinet, Jacobean silver show cases, Glass and platedware etc., at SANTA CRUZ (B.B. & C.I. Ry.) Ghod Bunder Road, Gujar Lane, Opp. Krishna Villa, Old Telephone Bungalow, Ground Floor.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COM. AGENTS,
128, Medows St., Fort.,
BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst. at 3 P.M. at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers:—Electric Lamps, fittings and accessories of a known electric firm, comprising:—Siemens Schuckert table fans 32 Volts, A.C. and D.C. table and ceiling fans, hanging verandah lamps, Motor 7-5 H.P., pumps, room heater toasters, blocks, lift wire rope, soldering machine and similar other sundry articles, also office writing table, chairs, stands, etc.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE:—Almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing table, dining table, and chairs, writing tables, teapoys, book cases, meat safes, dressing mirror, show cases, blackwood round tables, etc.

Sale of a valuable property at Grant Road, Falkland Road, (known as Elphinstone Theatre) on MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1931, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for Seth Vallabhdas Karsondas Natha the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Seth Tricumdas Hirjee the mortgager.

All that piece of Foras Freehold land admeasuring about 1128 square yards with the buildings standing theron known as the Elphinstone Theatre together with the furniture and fitting of that Theatre, situate at the South side of the Falkland Road, bearing Collector's Old No. 153, New No. A/13657, Old Survey No. 16 and New Survey No. 5510 and Cadastral Survey No. 998 of Girgaum Division and Municipal D Ward No. 2203, and Street No. 358-362.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee, 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

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DIBIL

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE!

The German Medical Science has paid considerable interest to the problem of the regeneration of the human body during the last decade and succeeded in arriving at very remarkable results referring to the functions of the glands with internal secretion, which are of the greatest importance to life.

Those products of internal secretion of the glands flowing directly into the circulation of the blood, science calls hormones. A sound organism requires an equally sound alimenation with hormones. Stagnation in the activity of the glands has fatal effect upon the circulation of the blood and upon the nervous system.

It is known that the sexual organs are the best indicator for determining the grade of vitality of body and nerves, but it is altogether wrong to assume that the body could be supplied with regeneration powers by inciting the sexual organs only and by stirring up their activity.

In the composition of **DIBIL** which is based upon the latest scientific medical attainments of research by Professor Doctor Werner of Hamburg, Germany, this erroneous way has been abandoned.

With **DIBIL** a product has been created which provides the body with those fresh hormones of vital importance which are indispensable for the good health of the entire body, especially of the nerves.

DIBIL must not be compared with those products which are calculated to produce a momentary effect by inciting the sexual organs. **DIBIL** acts stimulating and animating upon the whole organism without neglecting the necessity of invigoring simultaneously the sexual apparatus in accordance with nature's laws. In this sense **DIBIL** may also be considered as restorative of the sexual organs of immediate effect however, apart from this **DIBIL** has at the same time the great advantage of also stimulating the other important glands with internal secretion to fresh activity. It regulates the functions of the heart and the circulation of the blood and gives new impulses to the nerves.

The problem of rejuvenation has made considerable progress by the creation of **DIBIL** because it causes a restoration of the body in all its important points in an absolutely natural way without any injurious consequences at all.

Direction for use: 3 times a day, 1 tablet after each meal with water.

No diet restrictions, Literature free.

Samples free for doctors only on request enclosing 4-annas stamps for postage.

Full prescription with each box.

Price **Rs. 10** per box of 100 tablets.

Rs. 5-8 per box of 50 tablets. Postage extra.

Can be had from Kemp and Co. all branches, Ramjanally Ebrahim and Co., Princess Street, General Drug and Chemical Co., Juma Musjid. B. Spencer and Co., Pydhonie, Bombay.

Sole Agents:—
BOMBAY BERLIN TRADING BURO
24-I, Baria Building, Crawford Market, BOMBAY 3.

38, 38-1, MUSJIDBARI STREET, CALCUTTA.

A. S. DIAS & CO.

Commissariat, Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY No. 1.

"The Challenge Suit"

We beg to announce to our Customers that we have just received a large consignment of Superior Dress Suitings, Cashmere, China Silk, Palm Beach Indian Silk, Indian Suitings Tussore, and various shades. Inspection invited.

	Rs
The Challenge Semi Suit	95/-
Indian Royal Palm Beach Suit	15/
Indian Royal Office Suit C. T.	10
Indian Royal Office Trouser	4/8

THE SPANISH REBELLION.

'King Responsible For Dictator's Crimes'

WHY THE PLOT FAILED.

The "Daily Express" has published a remarkable message, written in prison, by Senor Alcala Zamora, the head of the Republican Party of Spain, and a former Cabinet Minister, who has been arrested and imprisoned near Madrid for his part as leader of the recent abortive rebellion against the monarchy.

The message was ingeniously smuggled out of prison, despatched by special courier across the Spanish frontier, and transmitted to London.

Dr. Zamora details, for the first time, the elaborate preparations for a republic in Spain and the plan for the formation of a provisional Government with himself as the first republican President.

REBELS' PROGRAMME.

(By ALCALA ZAMORA.
MODEL PRISON, Madrid.

The Spanish Government has used all the power of money and influence abroad to deceive world opinion about the revolutionary movement in Spain.

We, revolutionaries, therefore, with no means but imprisoned pens and minds, make known the truth.

It is a scandalous and deliberate fiction to represent our revolution as a Communist movement threatening to lead to a Soviet regime. Our social conditions are not those of Russia, nor have we an organised, strong Communist Party. None of the people who count in Spanish political or intellectual life feel or accept Moscow's influence.

The revolutionary outbreak was absolutely republican in character. It was political and not social, organised to avoid the anarchistic chaos which threatened to follow the manoeuvres of the Crown and the Dictator.

In order that it should be carried through without hitch we had already reached an agreement with all the responsible parties of the Left wing. We had prepared a complete Government.

CHOSEN AS PRESIDENT.

This was composed of three Socialists, two Radicals, two Radical-Socialists, one member of the Republican Action Party, one Catalan autonomist, one Galician autonomist, and two Right wing Liberals. The last group was allotted the portfolios of Premier and of the Interior, with a view to emphasising the moderates tendency of the movement.

I was honoured with the portfolio of Prime Minister or President. This was because my moderate policy when in office was well-known, and because of my fervent devotion as an orthodox Catholic.

The office of Minister of the Interior, which involves the maintenance of order in the nation, was allotted to Don Miguel Maura, son of Don Antonio, Maura, the most outstanding figure of Spanish Conservatism.

Despite all this, we are now represented as anarchists!

The most extraordinary thing about the Spanish revolution is that during the two months while arrangements were being completed the popular and armed aid, we met daily at great risk of being arrested, and discussed the problems of the Spanish nation. This is perhaps a unique occurrence.

We did not prepare for an adventurous assault on the Government. But we prepared ourselves to exercise power in order to realise from the first day a policy leading to the renovation of Spain without discord or differences.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Everything was arranged. Our programme, briefly expressed, was as follows:—

Freedom of conscience and liberty in religious matters, with maintenance of the Concordat with Rome:

Autonomy for the different regions;

Efficiency in the different mbf

Efficiency in the armed forces. and their separation from political affairs or the administration of justice.

It may be asked why we turned to revolution in order to bring about our aims. We did so because the monarchy showed itself as being directly culpable for the shameful oppressions and indignities imposed by the dictatorship which it set up, and behind which it stood in disguise.

It opposed the re-establishment of a real constitution, conspired in new "coup de'-etato" and was entirely culpable and incorrrigible.

The Spanish dynasty has arrived at the definite moment of its collapse.

For years, either openly or by underhand methods of coercion, political activity was forbidden and elections were delayed. It was morally impossible, for the king to present himself before Parliament. He feared it, and would not face it. Arbitrariness ruled and brutality reigned: fraud and bribery were practised without limit.

How, many of us combined to bring about the revolution? All the republican parties of Spain, including the autonomists and the local committees; all those who had broken away from the monarchis camp, unpardonable and unrepentant, all the social organisation of labour, no matter what their particular political creed.

ARMY SYMPATHY.

To sum up, it was the most ample and formidable coalition ever known in Spain, made possible by the errors of the monarchy.

To this was added the widespread sympathy of the immense majority of the army reflected in the adhesion, either total or partial of twenty-seven garrison and of the aviaton corps, with Commander Franco of their head.

There is one significance and expressive fact which honours the revolutionary movement. To obtain funds there was no need to juggle with business by granting monopolies. Everything came out of the pockets of the enthusiasts.

The funds, collected by great individual sacrifices among those engaged in daily work, have however, been so small that the total amount would not exceed that of any payment in an ordinary business transactions in a local bank.

The revolutionary movement in Spain has mastered the minds of the people, and soon it will hold the reins of power.

The Government has taken advantage of the unfortunate impatience of the rebels of Jaca, models of courage and even military skill, but deaf through the noble impulse of their enthusiasm to the repeated advice that they should avait until there was a simultaneous call. Instead of doing this they advanced the date by three days, which enabled the Government to suffocate the fragmentary explosion and prevail against its full outburst.

But all this is momentary, and the definite triumph will be that of the republic.

MOROCAN TROOPS

An act which will contribute towards the overthrow of the monarchy is the bringing to Spain of Moroccan troops. To decide the country's political fate by means of negroes and foreign mercenaries and adventurers is an outrage on a civilised and independent people it also reveals the monarchy's fear of the republican spirit in the army.

The fate of Spain will not be altered by such methods.

The triumph will come. This is not an impression felt in the moment of street agitation, but is the one we feel here in prison. The monarchy deserves to fall, and it will fall.

Here in the winter cold and in the gloom of the cell into which we have been thrown as an ignominy and punishment, our ideals are crystallising, our spirits are rising, and we feel existence to be more noble than it was before.

FARIDPUR CONGRESS LEADER BACK FROM JAIL.

(From Our Correspondent.)
FARIDPUR, January 21.

Nibaran Chandra Pal, Congress leader of the district and one of the organizers of District Civil Disobedience Council who has been sentenced to six months' rigorous under the Intimidation Ordinance was released from Dumdum Special Jail on 11th instant. He arrived here yesterday and was received by the local Congress Workers.

The Best Proof Of The Superiority OF Radium Snow

I have examined and used the "RADIUM SNOW". It is a soothing skin-tonic with a delightfully pleasant aroma. I have found that it can be used as a substitute for shaving soaps which, by itself is a great advantage.

I am of the opinion that it compares very favourably with the best of similar preparations imported into the Country.

(Sd.) H. K. SEN.

I am using "RADIUM SNOW." I find it very good for the skin and very pleasant to smell, the Lavender-scented one being specially refreshing.

(Sd.) NELLIE SEN-GUPTA,
Late Mayoress of Calcutta.

I am glad to certify that the members of my family have used the Radium Snow and all of them highly testify to its soothing qualities.

(Sd.) JAGAT KISHORE,
ACHARYYA CHOWDHURY,
Raja of Muktagacha.

RADIUM SNOW:—Radium Snow is a comsetic for the skin prepared by the Radium Laboratory of Calcutta. It is easily absorbed into the skin with a soothing effect. A continued use of it beautifies the complexion. It gives protection against inclemence of weather and removes pimples, freckles, etc. As the ingredients possess antiseptic properties. It can be safely used in cases of burns, cuts, bruises, etc. Besides its use as a toilet article, it ensures comfortable shaving. The Radium Laboratory is closely associated with the Colonial Quinine Company whose greatest achievement is C. Q. C. Quinine made in India. It is the only non-official firm in India manufacturing quinine from raw cinchona bark. The Sole Agents are Basak Factory, 3, Brojodulal Street, Calcutta.—"Advance,"
17-9-30.

FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION

Mayor, Calcutta says:—
.....I have used Radium Snow and I am now in a position to state that the quality of the production is very high indeed. I can even say without any hesitation that it is a very good substitute for foreign production and it is superior to several Indian production that I have come across. "Radium Snow" can be safely recommended to the most fashionable and fastidious among us and I am sure that after using it, even they will not have any inclination to go back to the foreign production.
(Sd.) SUBHAS CHANDRA BASU.

Manufactured by
Radium Laboratory

Sole Agents:
BASAK FACTORY,
3, BROJODULAL STREET,
CALCUTTA.

TELEGRAMS: 'CINCHONA,' 'PHONE No. Bz., 2183.

.....RADIUM LABORATORY is very closely associated with the Colonial Quinine Company whose greatest achievement is C. Q. C. Quinine made in India. It is the only non-official firm in India manufacturing Quinine from raw cinchona bark.....Radium Snow being the product of such a Laboratory, is the safest cosmetic in the Indian market to-day and the public can use it unhesitatingly. Those who can manufacture a pure medicine for internal use can surely be trusted to prepare a toilet article for external application.
Scientific Indian,
Vol. IV. No. 19.

"RADIUM SNOW", is pleasing to the sight, soothing to the touch and fascinating to the smell. Its get-up and finish equal foreign make. Had it not been known that it is prepared by Indians in an Indian factory one might easily mistake it for a foreign article of highest perfection.
(Sd.) SARALA DEBI.

I have used "RADIUM SNOW" and I have no hesitation in saying that it compares very favourably with similar toilet preparations of well-known manufacturers.
(Sd.) P. C. MITTER,
Professor of Chemistry,
Calcutta University.

'RADIUM' SNOW:—We have used this 'SNOW' meant for skin irritation, prickly heat, roughness, etc., and found it not only of a sweet and delicate fragrance but it is in no way in its quality inferior to other foreign-made 'SNOWS' that generally have a brisk sale. Thanks to the spirit of Swadeshism, it does one's heart good to see such Swadeshi industry stimulated, which will we doubt not, successfully compete with similar perfumes in the market. It keeps the skin smooth, soft and supple, beautifies the complexion, protects the skin against inclement weather removes pimples, alleviates pains or insect bites, wasp stings etc It is manufactured by the Basak Factory, 3 Brojodulal Street, Calcutta and can be had from any stationery shop.—"A. B. Patrika."

Local Distributor—L. P. HALDER, 16A, SLATER ROAD, BOMBAY.

Thousands Use It Daily

3RD CLASS PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES

—:o:—

No Redress From Ry. Authorities ?

Sjt. Ramji Bhearmal writes:—

The Railway authorities, now and then make statements, that for 3rd class passengers more facilities and convenience are being provided and attention is paid to see that, the invonvenience and troubles are removed, but how far this is correct can be judged and experienced by persons travelling in 3rd class or coming into direct or personal touch with said passengers.

I quote one such example, as to what is being done to see the facilities of the 3rd class passengers in the Suburban service.

INCONVENIENT AND UNSATISFACTORY.

Before the G. I. P. Rly. lines were quadrupled and electricity introduced it was being said and assured by Railway Authorities that after quadrupling the lines and introducing the electric system, there will be great facility and convenience to the passengers in all respects, but we experience otherwise at present. The present time table for the Main Line service as has been arranged is inconvenient and unsatisfactory. When complaints were made, the Agent said at the meeting of the advisory committee that it was quite satisfactory. In the evening between 18.25 and 21.10 the interval between the trains is about fifteen minutes. Rush of the traffic at this time is heavy, and the trains run quite full, some of them overcrowded. If any one was to see No.343 down which starts at 18.40 he will find that on week days there is hardly even standing space in the same. Passengers for Chinchpokli have no train after 20.45 till 21.20 that is for 35 minutes and similarly passengers desirous of travelling from Byculla for Chinchpokli, Matunga, etc. after 20.16 have no trains till 20.41 that is for 25 minutes.

This is called satisfactory condition. There was change in the Time Table on the 1st of November, again on the 1st of December and again on 1st of January, 1931. Everytime the time table was quite unsatisfactory and inconvenient, and as if this was not enough the Railway Authorities arranged to run many trains, (specially Thana and Kalyan Locals) in single units that is four carriages instead of eight. This has caused great hardship and trouble to the travelling public. In the first place, the same are overcrowded (there being hardly even standing place). Again persons not knowing that the particular train will be a single unit, naturally wait as usual in a spread up line, and on the arrival of a single unit train they have to run to and fro in confusion and haste, so that they may not miss the train.

This is called convenience and facilities provided in great measures to the 3rd class passengers.

NO REDRESS.

When these things are brought to the notice of the authorities, no redress is made, which leads one to believe that deaf ear is turned to them.

There are no doors to the latrines for the 3rd class passengers at Nasik and other Stations.

There are no foot bridges or even smooth and good paths—provided between two platforms at Ghoti, Nydongri, Raver, etc.

There is no train indicator for long distance passengers near the 3rd class Booking Office at Victoria Terminus, the Chief and Premier station of the G. I. P. Railway.

The Railway Crossing provided at Matunga is in a broken up condition, but is not repaired since a very long time. The lighting arrangements at Matunga foot-bridge is bad.

I have addressed letters, describing the above inconveniences together with others to the Railway Authorities and although a very long time has passed, not a single complaint is remedied.

On Saturday the 10th inst. I was travelling by 427 Down leaving Victoria Terminus at 18-15. The same was a single unit train. At Byculla the same being overcrowded I tried to stop the train by pulling the alarm chain. The said alarm chain did not work. I then pulled another alarm chain, and the train stopped after leaving the platform.

PASSENGERS ON FOOTBOARDS.

The Guard and the Station Master came to make enquiries and I told them either to remove the extra passengers or to provide room for them. I was told that as the train had left the platform it will be very troublesome and inconvenient hence I should allow the train to proceed further upto Chinchpokli where the train would not start till the complaint was redressed. My name was taken down by the Station Master. The train moved on with passengers, riding on the footboards to the knowledge of the guard and the Station Master. On arriving at Chinchpokli, the guard called the Station Master and informed him of the complaint who took down my name along with some other passengers as witnesses. The train was waiting and waiting while the trains following were run on the through lines and made to halt at Chinchpokli and passengers had to alight or get in from the Railway line there being no platform, thus putting their lives in great and grave danger, not to speak of inconvenience, trouble and hardship. 3 or 4 trains were allowed in a similar way but no action was taken to redress the complaint which would have been very easily done at once. Many passengers, went away from the waiting train to the other trains, crossing the railway lines and thus overcrowding abated by itself, and the train moved on.

From the above it will be seen how the Authorities care for the facilities and the conveniences of the passengers.

GRAVE RISK TO LIFE.

They allowed the passengers to travel riding on the footboards. They ran the other trains on the through lines, knowing full well that at Chichpokli and Curry Road there were no platforms where passengers could alight or get in thus putting the lives of the passengers to grave risks.

Will the authorities pay any notice to this? Will some member of the Advisory Committee take up the matter?

I suggest and request public, that they should not allow any overcrowded train to move until the overcrowding is diminished. I think this will be the most effective measure to compel the recalcitrant Railway Authorities to pay attention to the public grievances and redress the same.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,40,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,62,50,000

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
Local Branches:—Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

INSURANCE

The Nineteenth Triennial Division of Profits OF THE

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

falls to be made as at 31st December, 1930.

Surplus disclosed at Three Previous Valuations.
1921 Rs. 21 1/2 Lakhs. 1924 Rs. 53 1/3 Lakhs. 1927 Rs. 78 Lakhs.

Bonuses declared on Whole Life Policies per Annum
1921 Rs. 10 per 1000. 1924 Rs.22 1/2 per 1000

1927 Rs. 25 per 1000 per Annum.

Participating Policies effected in the current Year will be entitled to participate in the Division of Profits if in force as at 31st December, 1930.

THEREFORE IT WILL PAY YOU TO BECOME AN ORIENTAL POLICYHOLDER NOW.

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INDIAN STATES' SUBJECTS

Their Fundamental Rights

(The following memorandum relating to the fundamental rights of the people of Indian States in the future All-India Federation has been circulated by Diwan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao, the first president of the Indian States' People's Conference, among the members of the Round Table Conference in London.)

Now that a Federal Constitution for the whole of India, including the Indian States, is under consideration, I should like to invite the attention of the members of the Conference to a question of supreme importance to the people of the States. It has been assumed that the rulers of the Indian States, who are now members of the Round Table Conference and their Ministers, represent the views of the people of the States and that there is an identity of interest, between the people of the States and their rulers in regard to the problems now occupying the attention of the Conference. It is unnecessary to discuss in any detail whether this position is sound, though there are many considerations which might lead one to an opposite conclusion. In framing a new Constitution, the interests of the people of the States in some of the matters now under discussion are likely to be overlooked on this theory of identity of interests between the Rulers and their people. On the other hand, some of the rulers of the States have themselves admitted that the expression "the State" does not mean the ruler alone. For example, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner publicly stated in his Legislative Council two years ago that the term "State" includes not the Ruler alone, but that "the Ruler, his Government and his subjects are all component parts of, and all go to comprise, a State." He amplified the same idea by saying "that if the independence of a State goes, the subjects of that State forthwith lose their integrity and individuality. If the State gains fiscally, it is not only the Princes, the Governments and subjects of the State gain most. If the State loses in such matters, such loss is shared by the State with the Princes and the Government."

HAVE THEY NO STAKE?

In these circumstances, can it be seriously contended that the people of the States have no stake or should have no voice in effecting a change in the existing relations between the States and the paramount power or in the evolution of a new Constitutional tie between British India and Indian States based on the federal principle? In this connection, attention is invited to the memorandum of the Indian States People's Conference submitted to the Indian Statutory Commission, where it was contended that the integrity and independence of the States is as much the concern of the people as of the Princes, and that any change in the existing relations between the States and the Paramount Power should not be effected without their consent. The States are not at present British territory, and their subjects are not British subjects in India. The subjects of Indian States are treated in British India as "foreigners" for certain purposes, and they have sometimes been deported from British India to the States under the powers conferred on the Government under certain existing enactments. Similarly, the Indian States authorities have expelled British Indian subjects from their States and the latter have no remedy. The people of Indian States are subject to the law of naturalisation in British India, though I am not aware of a corresponding law in any Indian State in regard to British Indian subject. A federal Constitution for the whole of India must materially affect the status and position of the people of the Indian States. What will be their future rights and obligations to their own States and to the new Government of a Federated India? The terms on which this double allegiance is to be imposed must receive careful consideration. It is, therefore, unfortunate that the people of the States have not been afforded suitable opportunities for expressing their own views on the subjects dealt with in the Conference, and it is to be hoped that at least at subsequent stages some attempt will be made to ascertain their views in regard to the new constitutional arrangements now contemplated.

Before dealing with the rights and obligations of the people of the Indian States in the future Constitution, it is perhaps necessary to briefly state the present position. The expression "Indian State" does not connote any particular form of government. The authors of the report on Constitutional Reforms have summarised the present position in the following words:—

"They are in all stages of development, patriarchal, feudal, or more advanced, while in a few States are found the beginnings of representative institutions. The characteristic features of all of them, however, including the most advanced, are the personal rule of the prince and his control over legislation and the administration of justice."

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURE.

So long as this charactertistic feature of personal rule does not undergo a material change, the expression "Indian State" must be taken to mean the individual ruling prince of the State concerned and has no reference to the nature of the administration of the State. The most characteristic feature of the States is the absence of the rule of law. This is admitted. At the meeting of the Chamber of Princes held in February, 1928, the Chamber adopted a resolution in favour of the introduction of the rule of law in the States, and at a subsequent meeting, held in Bombay in April, 1928, the Princes reaffirmed "their abiding determination as recorded in the last session of the Chamber of Princes to ensure the rule of law in their States and to promote the welfare and good government of their subjects." It is unnecessary to dilate at any length on the bundle of rights, privileges, and obligations summed up under these compendious words "Rule of law" which is admittedly absent from the States. At present there is no liberty of person in the States, and if a person is put in prison, there is no remedy by way of a writ of "habeas corpus" against the officers detaining the person concerned in prison. Two years ago, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner publicly stated that he has been considering the question of extending the principle of "Habeas Corpus" in the judicial administration of the State. There is no security of property. The State, in its corporate capacity, cannot be sued in the municipal courts of most of the States. The rights of association and public meeting do not exist in almost all the States. Many of the Conferences of the people of the States are held outside the States on account of the restrictions placed on the holdings of public meetings. There are very few newspapers in the States. The Press in all countries is one of the great instruments of good Government; it does not exist in most of the States, and where few newspapers exist the most stringent Press regulations have been enacted, with the result that criticism of the measures Government in the Indian States is almost impossible.

I have so far referred to the broad features of the present system of government in the Indian States, not in any spirit of hostility to the States or with a view to casting any reflections on any individual prince or the Princes' order, but solely with the purpose of drawing attention to one of the most important features of a Federal Constitution, namely equality of citizenship rights to the people of the federating States. So far as the people of British India are concerned, they have demanded for some years that the basic principle of the new Constitution must be a declaration of fundamental rights and that those rights must be guaranteed in a manner which will not permit them withdrawal under any circumstances. It is not necessary to set out here fully the historical and political aspects of this question and the grounds on which this demand for constitutional guarantees has been put forward. Political India is unanimous on the matter.

NEHRU REPORT.

The Nehru Committee appointed by the All-Parties Conference has discussed this subject at length in Chapter VI of their Report. They are of opinion that such a declaration of fudamental rights should be one of the important features of the new Constitution, and that safeguards and guarantees contained in such a declaration are necessary to create and establish a sense of security among those in India who look upon each other with distrust and suspicion. Every school of political thought in British India has advocated for some years that with a view to secure the full enjoyment of political, religious and communal equality, a declaration of rights should be embodied in the new Constitution. The Government of India have referred to this matter in paragraph 50 of their despatch, and have pointed out that "the minority communities attach great importance" to this matter. They have not been able to express any considered opinion on the subject, but certain difficulties have been pointed out, and the opinion is expressed that the Conference will probably deal with the whole subject.

If a declaration of fundamental rights is necessary in the case of British India, it is even more necessary for safeguarding the rights and liberties of the people of Indian States, where the rule of law has not been as yet established. It is also obvious that such a declaration of rights cannot be enacted only for British India but that it must apply as well to the Indian States joining the Federation.

I do not wish to refer to the detailed provisions to be included in such a declaration of rights. They are set out under 19 heads in the Nehru Report (page 101). These may from the basis of discussion and they will be equally applicable to the people of the Indian States. It may be that they may have to be modified in some particulars, but they come under one or other of the following heads:—

(1) Inviolability of person and property.
(2) Freedom of religion and conscience.
(3) Right of public meeting and association.
(4) Equality of all citizens before the law.
(5) Right of the citizens to have a writ of "habeas corpus" and trial according to law.
(6) Right of the citizens to public employment and the exercise of any trade or calling, irrespective of religion, caste or creed.
(7) Freedom of combination and association of all citizens for the maintenance and improvement of economic conditions.
(8) Right to bear arms to all citizens.
(9) Right of all citizens to receive free elementary education.
(10) Equal rights to men and women as citizens.
(11) Equal rights of access to all citizens to the use of public wells, public road and to all other places of public resort.

OTHER FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS.

Attention is also invited to the analogous provisions in some of the older Federal Constitutions like the United States of America and Switzerland, and Germany; and also to the fundamental Constitutional law of New Germany. The Constitutional law relating to some of the new governments in Eastern and Central Europe also contain many provisions relating to the fundamental law of citizenship. The Polish Constitution lays down that fidelity to the republic is one of the foremost duties of Polish citizens. Poland guarantees to all its citizens full protection of life, liberty and property without distinction of extraction, nationality, language, race or religion. "Equality of citizens before the law is among the most cardinal of the rights accorded them under the Polish constitution. All have access on equal terms to public office, and no distinctions of birth or estate are recognized. Hence titles, as they are retained in republican Poland, have no more significance than in republican Germany or republican France. Freedom of the person, of domicile, of migration and emigration, of choice of location and vocation; freedom of speech, petition, association and union; freedom of religion and conscience and secrecy of correspondence, are all guaranteed within legal limits. Particular attention is paid to the right of habeas corpus and to immunity from search without warrant; sundry safeguards are placed about the citizen to prevent him from being denied access to legal justice. No censorship of the press is permitted, and daily papers and other publications printed in Poland may not be debarred from the mails or denied the right of free circulation throughout the country. There is also a constitutional guarantee of freedom to publish any results of learned investigation and research. Thus the guarantees of individual freedom seem particularly broad; their actual enforcement through the Polish judiciary will, without doubt, raise some difficulties and be apt to define in a more detailed manner the extent and limitations of such rights. In general, however, it may be said that the Polish constitution establishes individual rights in a very far-reaching manner, going further in some respects than any other contemporary constitution. The fundamental rights of Esthonian citizens are set out in the constitutional law of the Esthonian republic. It is declared that all Esthonians are equal before law. The usual legal rights of citizens to inviolability of person, domicile, to trial by no courts other than those designated by law, the grant of right of "habeas corpus" are clearly provided. Freedom of religion and conscience are also provided. The provisions of some of the other modern constitutions may also be referred to and it is not necessary to go into them in great detail.

It is therefore suggested that the rights and obligations of the citizens of the federating States and of British Indians to the new federal government of United India should be carefully examined, clearly defined and that these fundamental rights should be embodied in the constitution. The judicial machinery for enforcing these rights remains to be considered. Indian States have been demanding for some time that a Supreme Court should be established for the purpose of obtaining the decisions of an independent body in regard to the disputes between States and States and between British India and the States. They have advocated the establishment of such a body for some time and this Court may be empowered to deal with violations of the fundamental rights that may be guaranteed by the constitution to the people living under the Government of a Federated India. It may be admitted that there are difficulties in investing the Court with jurisdiction in these matters, but the subject requires careful consideration.

It is a matter for satisfaction that Sir Mirza Ismail has, in his scheme, recognised the importance of providing for fundamental rights in the Constitution and it is to be hoped that the other members of the delegation will see their way to agree to the proposal.

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For a great many years a remedy has been sought which would preserve this mighty power of life or to revive it if it has been debilitated or dwindled away.

Lately some of our experts having found that certain sexual glands in man's body which govern the proper function of whole sexual system if weakened either by disease or insufficient nutrition and in consequence cannot carry out their work properly, such disturbances will begin with loss of appetite, nervousness, sleeplessness and depression and from this follow the male sexual weakness and impotency and female sterility sets in. The end will be total unhappiness and weariness of life.

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HISTORIC FIND IN MESOPOTAMIA

Royal Vaults Of 4000 Years Ago

FLIGHTS OF STAIRS BENEATH MOON-GODS TEMPLE.

The tombs of kings who reigned 4,000 years ago at Ur of the Chaldees in Mesopotamia, have been discovered by the joint expedition from the British Museum and the Pennsylvania University Museum, under the leadership of Mr. Leonard Woolley.

This is one of the most remarkable archaeological discoveries on record. It goes back nearly 1,000 years before Tutankhamen reigned in Egypt, and comes only about 2,000 years after the Flood. It is about the time of Abraham and long before Moses.

The tombs that have been found are those of the great kings of the third dynasty—about 2400-2200B.C.

This third dynasty was the great age of the prosperity of Ur, and its kings, Ur-Engur, Dungi, and Bur-Sin, are famous in history.

A building, with bricks bearing the name of Bur-Sin, was reached at the end of the exploration of the previous season. This, on further investigation, proved to be an annexe built by that monarch to a much large building—a temple of his father Dungi.

Below the floors of both are tombs—large and lofty chambers with corbel vaults which are, it is announced, unquestionably the tombs of the kings.

Dungi's tomb contains a high platform from which descend flights of stairs to chambers or passages of which the exploration is not completed.

PLUNDERED BUILDINGS.

All the buildings were, unfortunately, completely plundered when Ur fell a victim to the Elamite invaders, more than 2,000 years before Christ, but structurally they are it is said, of great interest, and the possibilities of the site are not yet exhausted.

These discoveries rank in importance with the most notable in recent years made by the joint expedition. In January 1927 the expedition found near the excavated grave of Prince Mes-Kalam-Dug a treasury of golden offerings dedicated to the dead ruler of about 5000 B.C.

These included an ornate gold chariot heavily decorated with gold figures and ornaments, drawn by two asses, and a twelve-stringed harp the upright of which was caped and bound with gold.

The body of the king who was buried there was not found. Probably, as in so many instances, the tomb was rifled at an early date, but many other bodies were in the grave shaft.

BACK TO NOAH.

The expedition has made valuable discoveries throwing light on ancient civilisation both before and after the Flood. The explorers have passed back through the ruins of the buildings inhabited by Abraham and his contemporaries to ages which stretch as far as Noah, and even earlier. They have proved the existence of pre-Flood buildings and a pre-Flood civilisation.

In other parts of the world traces had been found of civilisation before 4000 B.C.—the approximate date now assigned for the great Euphrates flood—but the expedition under Mr. Woolley has been the first to discover traces of civilisation in the land which the Flood actually covered.

Many of their discoveries came to the explorers as a complete surprise. In one notable instance they had no knowledge in advance that they were uncovering a royal burial-place, and had no idea of the presence of wonderful gold ornaments, gold headdresses, gold lyres, and golden bulls which were hidden in a royal cemetery.

The kings of Ur whose tombs have now been found ruled all Babylonia, it is said, from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean. They came after the fall of the empire of King sargon, whose seat was Babylon. They built, or rebuilt, the famous temples of the Moon-God at Ur.

King Ur-Engur built, about 2300 B.C., the celebrated "great wall of Ur," which ran along the top of a rampart two and a quarter miles long, at least 26ft. high, and from 70 to 90ft. wide.

This wall has disappeared, but Mr. Woolley's expedition has uncovered the great pyramidal mound, known as the Ziggurat, which had great flights of wide stairs going right up its sides, something like the historic temple that Cortez found in Mexico.

IN ABRAHAM'S DAYS.

The rampart was built before the time of Abraham—who migrated from Ur to Palestine—and in Abraham's days it had along the top of it a line of public buildings and houses which served as a wall.

At that time the river Euphrates ran along one side of the city of Ur, although since then the river has moved its course about ten miles away.

Ur had a large harbour, with many connecting waterways, and Mrs. Leonard Woolley has said that in Abraham's days Ur was a kind of Venice, with ocean-going dhows moored almost at the gates of the Moon-God's temple.

Dungi, one of the kings whose tombs have now been found, reigned over fifty-one years. Ur was in those days a great centre of commerce, and explorers have actually found tablets on which are recorded business contracts, and other documents relating to trade.

Rs. 1000 in cash prizes

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POLSON'S PASTEURISED BUTTER

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HERE is a simple competition open to every user of Polson's Pasteurised Butter. We want you to give your vote for the reasons which influence you to buy this famous product. Just number these reasons, which are given in the next column, in what you consider to be the correct order of their importance

Prizes of Rs. 1,000 are offered :-

1st Prize Rs. 500 Cash
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IN the next column are twelve outstanding facts which enter into the manufacture of Polson's Pasteurised Butter. Number them in what you consider is their order of importance. For example, if you think No. 6 item is the most important, place a figure 1 in front of it, and so on with all twelve reasons.

The first prize will be awarded to the person whose voting corresponds most nearly with the majority of entries submitted. Second and third prizes will go respectively to the next two nearest results, and consolation prizes to the next 8 voters nearest correct. Prizes will be equally divided between winning competitors whose voting is identical. Rs. 1,000 must be won.

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FILL in your numbers plainly. Cut out intact the ruled-in section of this advertisement. Write your name and address in ink on a slip of paper, in block letters. Pin this to your entry. Send with one top label from a 1 lb. tin of Polson's Pasteurised Butter in closed stamped envelope to

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WRITE on your envelope the word "Vote" in top left corner. No covering letter is required—just the label, the voting section and your name and address.

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. . . 12 Use of only pure milk, rich in essential vitamines.

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Non-fulfilment of any of these conditions will debar the entry from competition. Entries defaced or altered will be disqualified. To get label off, soak unopened tin in water for a few minutes.

IMPORTANT

In making the awards, the decision of Polson Manufacturing Co. is final and legally binding. Entries are made on this understanding, and no correspondence can be entered into.

Last day for entries to be received, 10th February.

Results will be published in this paper on 5th March.

TOWARDS DISARMAMENT AND TRADE FREEDOM

Eastern Lead To Europe

Mr. Wilson Harris writes in "New Chronicle".

How China goes on surprising us all. That great country has been out of the public eye of late—an altogether good sign in an age when only disturbances get into the limelight and quiet progress goes unobserved.

Quiet progress of course, is only a relative term where China is concerned. The men who are trying to pull things together at Nanking no doubt and existence lively enough, as well as strenuous enough five days out of every six. But the fact remains that the lull in the civil war has turned out to all appearance to be the end of the civil war, and the building up of China can begin, to the great advantage, among other things, of British trade.

And now China has abolished vexatious system of internal taxes that has made trade in China a baffling and incalculable business for the past eighty years. Likin is a kind of exaggerated octroi, a series of little Customs posts on rivers, on railways, on roads, at provincial frontiers, at city boundaries—a tax, as it is termed technically, on goods in transit. And the further the goods travel, of course, the heavier the accumulation of dues levied on them.

LIKIN GONE.

Foreign goods, if they have paid the proper import taxes at the port of entry, are supposed to be free from likin exactments. But theory and practice in these matters are not always the same thing. When there is a Customs barrier to be passed, it is often quicker and cheaper in the end to give the officials a little pecuniary encouragement than to sit down and prove by documents and protestations that you are not liable to tax at all.

Consequently British traders will welcome as much as anyone else the decision of Mr. T. V. Soong, the Chinese Finance Minister to put an end to likin once for all. There must, of course, be compensation. China cannot do without the substantial revenue likin produced. One compensation will be excise duties. Another will be a general increase in tariffs on foreign goods. That was decided on in principle as long ago as 1902. More recently when China raised the question of her tariff restrictions at Washington in 1921 (till then she was bound by treaty not to raise her import dues above the absurdly low level of 5 per cent), it was agreed in principle that if China was to secure full tariff autonomy she should remove the vexatious likin duties to make up for it.

At last the double process is beginning. Import duties are to go up and likin is to go out. The tariff, which went up slightly a few years ago by agreement with the Powers, is to be raised to 30 and 40 per cent. on luxury articles like champagne. No one can complain much at that, and Chinese tariffs are likely still to be no more than a pagoda to a skycraper as compared with American. Moreover, manufactured goods such as Great Britain exports are mostly what China wants to let in, not to keep out.

HEAVEN-SENT FINANCIER.

All this goes to enhance considerably the reputation of Mr. T. V. Soong, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's brother-in-law, who has taken the national finances in hand. Mr. Soong is a realist. He knows perfectly well that China cannot do without foreign capital for the present, and that if more loans are to be raised, interest on existing loans must be promptly paid. It is being paid. Arrears that had accumulated during the civil war period are being gradually liquidated in accordance with a definite programme. Mr. Soong threatens resignation every now and then as a lever to get his measures through and so far he has managed to get them through.

Now all this is particularly interesting because it means that China is succeeding in doing, on paper at any rate—that reservation is all-important—what Europe is failing to do.

What are the two outstanding needs of Europe? Disarmament and the lowering of tariff barriers. What are the outstanding needs of China? Disarmament and the lowering of tariff barriers. Europe is having conference on both questions, and there it stands. China is disarming and sweeping her internal tariff barriers away.

Yes, you say, but China is a country and Europe is a continent. Quite true, but China is larger than Europe and not much smaller in population. But, you persist, what do these Nanking decrees amount to? Will armies really be reduced? And will likin really be abolished? Well, that, of course, is the question.

As to likin, all the signs are that it will really go. Some of the provinces will probably kick, for they will have to raise revenue in some other way. But Nanking feels its footing a good deal firmer than it did, and Mr. Soong would not have made the likin move till he thought he could enforce it. If, moreover, the abolishing of the likin restrictions gives trade the stimulus it should then there will be some prospect of disbanded soldiers getting absorbed into industry.

China, it may be repeated, is a country of constant surprises. The new and satisfactory turn of the last three months is one surprise. Some newer and unsatisfactory turn may quite possibly make another. Meanwhile.

the abolition of all internal tariff barriers over an area as large as Europe is a development European statesmen may well ponder.

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Socialist View Of The Palestine Problem

Safety Of Jewish National Home Depends On Progress Of Arab Masses.

(BY H. N. BRAILSFORD.)

(Mr. Brailsford paid (literally) a flying visit to Palestine, "en route" from India to America. In this article he answers a question which everyone asks.)

Palestine resembles one of the more subtle of Mr. Wells' scientific romances, though one must concede that nature is less probable and convincing than fiction. Her time machine has got out of gear. On this side of the mountain it running at half-speed. One looks around and guesses that one may be somewhere in the early Middle Ages. One watches a stately Arab guiding the camel that draws his one-handed plough, and one is not surprised to find on the wall of his domed hut a picture of Saladin cleaving a Crusader in two with one blow of his mighty sword.

Across the mountain the time-machine is running at full speed. Here Jews plough with tractors and raise water from their wells by electricity. The two worlds seem incompatible and contradictory. One passes with a jest from one to the other, but they never coalesce or co-exist. You may walk all day about the streets of Tel-aviv, or among the banana groves of the Emek settlements and never meet an Arab. And yet it is on record that one of these centuries did invade the other. The Middle Ages broke down the partition wall and rushed with rage and massacre into the climate of modernity.

THE SLOW CONQUEST.

One deplores the isolation in which these two communities live until one recollects that something worse is possible. It was easy in these Jewish colonies to forget the existence of the Arabs until one came upon the wire-entanglements which some of them have had to erect in self-defence.

These Jewish colonists have solved their own particular problems, psychological as well as material. They have proved that they can bring fertility to sand and rock, and draw, with the aid of science, a good living for a family from four or five acres of land. That they have adapted their own town-bred limbs and minds to the new life is a triumph even more remarkable. There remains the vastly more difficult problem of their relations with the Arabs, and here it is difficult to guess even the outline of a possible solution.

It could not, under the best conditions, have been an easy relationship. No people enjoys the process of being shaken out of its mediæval slumbers; the camel hates the bustling motor-car. Worse still, the Zionist movement in the early years made no secret of its ambition to attain a Jewish majority, and in effect to convert Palestine into a Jewish State. What people would sit patient under this slow process of conquest? Again, it was not always possible to plant these Jewish colonies without uprooting some Arab villages. This happened seldom, and when it did occur the Jews paid not only a high price to the landowner, but ample compensation to the tenants, which should have enabled them to buy land elsewhere. It is probable, however, that the coming of the Jews may have added some hundreds to the big total of the landless population.

INCALCULABLE GAINS.

On the balance this immigration has brought incalculable economic gains to the Arabs. It has led to the building of roads and the introduction of electric power: new crops and new methods of cultivation entered with the immigrants; they drained the marshes and fought malaria; they raised the level of wages and quickened the tempo of life; their contribution to the revenue enabled the State to provide for the Arabs social services (inadequate though these still are) on a scale which pre-war Palestine could never have agorded.

It is not in human nautre to feel gratitude for indirect benefits of this kind, and it is even possible that some of the bitterness which Arabs of the "effendi" (landlord and employer) class feel against the Jews may be due to their disturbing influence on wages. Arab propaganda, when it is addressed to English ears deals wholly with the supposed economic grievance of the "fellaheen" (peasants), which it attributes solely to the Jews.

For my own part I doubt whether the peasants when left to themselves are aware of these grievances. It is significant that when the Arab agitators wished to arouse the villagers to murderous fury during the disturbances of last year, they did not talk economics, they said that the Holy Places were in danger.

LIFE IS EASIER.

I write with diffidence about the state of mind of the Arab masses, for my stay was too short to enable me to see much of them. But in one village I had long talks with two groups of peasants. They said that life had grown easier in the last ten years. It was an immense gain to be freed from conscription. A father no longer had to find £50 to buy his son's release. They had learned to prune their olive trees and get better harvests. Some were working on the roads at what seemed to them high wages. Finally, to my great surprise, they did not lament the fall of prices, for few of them had much wheat to sell, and some were obliged to buy.

The talk went cheerfully round a fire of wood, amid many jokes which, alas! I could not follow. Assuredly these people did not blame the Jews for their ruin, though it is possible that they might have grown excited over the suspicion that the Jews would profane the sacred pavement from which the winged steed of the Prophet carried him, one memorable night, to Paradise.

But these peasants were owners, and above the average in prosperity. Tenants are much poorer, and dare not think or act for themselves; they must obey the "effendi," who often doubles the "role" of landlord and usurer.

It is obvious that the Jews will live in perpetual peril, protected from destruction only by British bayonets, while this deplorable isolation continues. But how is it to be broken down? Few Jews speak Arabic; virtually no Arabs speak Hebrew. The Jewish worker is a well-educated man of the twentieth century. The Arab worker is an illiterate serf, who lives in the Middle Ages. The chasm can be bridged only by a slow process of education and material progress. What, in in the interval, is the relationship to be?

ZIONIST COLONISATION.

One possible answer, which our Government, in the recent White Paper has adopted, seems to me fatally mistaken. It is argued that the early pre-war Jewish settlements which the Rothschilds helped to finance, had solved the problem. They habitrally relied on Arab labour. They seem to have been good employers, and it often happened that the Arab workers learned to imitate the progressive cultivation which they had seen in these Jewish colonies. It is true that in this relationship of master and wage-earner the perilous isolation which divides the two races in the recent settlements of the Jewish Agency was overcome.

But colonisation on these lines could not have created a healthy rational society. The Jews would have remained a master-class, owners, organisers, and merchants, while the Arabs would have been the actual tillers of the soil.

To the modern Zionist movement, within which the Labour and Socialist groops exert a powerful influence, this older conception of colonisation was repugnant for several reasons. In the first place it is a principle, passionately held by the peasant parties as well as the Socialists of the whole of Eastern Europe, that no man should occupy more of the earth's surface than he and his family can till with their own hands.

In the second place the Jews of Eastern Europe were determined to renew their physical contact with the soil. For centuries no way of life had been open to them save petty trade, with money-lending as the worse alternative, and the exercise of a profession as the better way of escape. They were determined that they would plough the soil of their Holy Land with their own hands. A healthy nation must live by creative work. Moreover, unless there were a place for Jewish workers in Palestine, only the middle class could escape from the degradation of the Eastern Ghetto.

These were the reasons which led to the insertion in the leases of the recent Zionist colonies of the clauses which the White Paper criticises. It is laid down that the rule shall be "self-labour", or if hired labour must for any reason be employed, then it must be Jewish labour. When one has seen the intimate life of these colonies one acquits the authors of this clause of any hostility to the Arabs. These backward, illiterate and very dirty people could not mix in the family life of these colonies on a footing of equality.

There is the further difficulty that these Arab workers are unorganised, and will accept half the wage that Jewish immigrant with his European standards expects. To my thinking, the Zionists were right in departing from the system of the older settlements. On it no notion of workers could have been founded. It would have resulted in a colony of the African type, where white overseers direct native labour.

SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION.

The Jewish Labour Federation has found the basis of a possible relationship with the Arabs in the help which it is giving to their rudimentary Trade Unions. It organised a strike of carpenters and tailors at Haifa, and won a reduction of the working day from twelve to ten hours. On the basis of this modest success it started a Labour Club in the town, which had 500 members before the disturbances of last year, was all but ruined by that commotion, and now has 150 members, who have to face the continued attacks of the nationalist Arab leaders and their Press. The Chairman, a voluble Christian Arab who bore an amusing resemblance to M. Briand, set out his programme for me at some length. There was little in it of Socialism save the name; what he chiefly wanted was a higher tariff and the exclusion of immigrant labour from Syria and Egypt which will work for starvation wages.

The railway Union has been successful in recruiting Arabs as well as Jews, and a club for Arab workers will soon be opened in Jerusalem. There are a few Arab members in the Jewish co-operatives which furnish credit and export the orange crop. If a successful effoIrt could be made to enlarge the Arab membership of these vigorous organisations, the first wide breach would be made in the wall which separates the two races.

One asks whether the consultative Legislative Council which is about to be created, might not furnish a field for a still wider and more fruitful co-operation between the two races. The inclination of the Jews, still suffering under the shock of Lord Passfield's incredibly tactless White Paper, is at present to boycott this Council. A negative policy in such cases is always a mistake.

THE ARAB BACKYARD.

Could the Jewish Socialists, one asks, by fighting the battle of the Arab peasants and workers, hope to win some part of this backward and helpless population as its ally and friend? One cannot be confident of success, but assuredly the growth and even the safety of the Jewish National Home must depend on the progress of the Arab masses. They need education and an adequate health service, together with help of all kinds in the adoption of intensive farming.

The Jewish Home will be sanitary and safe only when the Jews themselves sally out beyond the barbed wire entanglement and clean up this backyard of Arab misery.

ACQUITTED OF ARSON.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DACCA, January 20.

Mr. A. R. Henderson, Sessions Judge, disposed of a case with the aid of assessors in which Shyam Chand Basak, retired Government servant, and four other Hindus of Nawabpur were accused of arson and rioting. It was alleged that they had set fire to Moslem houses in Suritolia causing damage to property. The assessors unanimously found them not guilty and the judge agreeing acquitted all of them.

Ujjain Marwari Family's Sacrifices

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).
UJJAIN, Jan. 21.

Mr. Sardar Singh, the reverend and beloved leader of Ujjain and Central India was again arrested on the 17th instant with his wife Shrimati Sajan Kumari, and his niece Shrimati Bai, in Calcutta for picketing foreign cloth shops. He was the founder of the first Swadeshi Cloth Bhandar in Ujjain. His wife and niece were once given four months' imprisonment for picketing foreign cloth shops in Calcutta. Thus this Marwari family of C. I. has made great sacrifices for the national cause.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

PUBLIC FEELING RUNS HIGH IN MANMAD.

(From A Correspondent.)
MANMAD, Jan. 21.

Public feeling in Manmad run very high to-day, when in the afternoon the police, it is alleged severely assaulted two men and two lady volunteers, who tried to obstruct the passage of bullock carts, which were carrying liquor to Malegaon.

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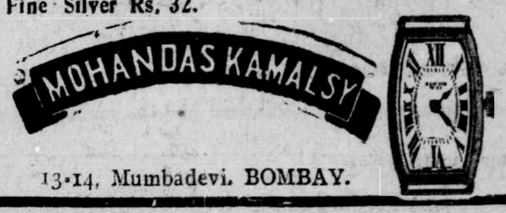

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TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

11-30 a.m.—Gramophone records.

7. p.m.—Vareker Mama's children stories.

9-20 p.m.—Narayanrao Vyas' vocal music.

NEW KHADI BHANDAR AT KALKADEVI.

In Nar-Narayen Temple-Hall at Kalkadevi, a general meeting will be held at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) under the auspices of Sjt. Krishnaji P. Khadilkar, to inaugurate the opening ceremony of Branch No. 1 of Shudha Khadi Bhandar (Certified by A. S. A.) lockated at the Morarji Gokuldas Market.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

There will be a Conversational Meeting at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai will be the guest of the evening.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.

St. Mary's High School Band will play at the Esplanade Band Stand at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan-Ross" arrived in London on the evening of 21st instant.

TO-DAY'S ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be an elocuation Competition at the Blavatsky Hall to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Subject: "What Part Parsis should play in the public life of the country?" The competition is open to all Parsis, men and women, over 18 years' of age.

MUNICIPAL AIDED HOUSING.

A public meeting in connection with the Municipal Aided Housing and Non-official Co-operative Institute, will be held in the Corporation Hall on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

WOMENS' MEETING.

A public meeting for women will be held near Shanker Temple under the presidentship of Shri Ratanben Mehta to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. where a lecture will be given on "Swadeshi and duty of women".

"FAILURE OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of Shri Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal a public meeting will be held to-day at 6 p.m. at Azad Maidan when Swami Satyadeo and other leaders will speak on the failure of Round Table Conference.

MESSRS. ABIDALLI AND IYER PLACED IN "C" CLASS.

It is understood that Messrs. Abidalli Jafferbhoy and Narain Iyer who were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Thursday are placed in "C" Class. They were removed to the Yeravda Jail, Poona, on Thursday night.

GO ABROAD.

Young men just study Mohan's "Guide to Foreign Studies (Complete) and see what splendid chances lie before you in receiving higher technical education in U. S. A. Germany, Japan and France, England etc. Aspire and make your life Rs. 3/6 per V. P. P. Pages 300. RAM LAL SURI, STUDENTS OWN AGENCY, LAHORE. 6

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SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

—:o:—

Sixty-Ninth Birthday Anniversary

INDIAN MANUFACTURES AND INDIAN ARTS EXHIBITION.

The sixty-ninth Birthday Anniversary of Sreemat Swami Vivekananda will be celebrated at the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, on Sunday, the 25th January 1931.

An Exhibition of Indian Arts and Industries will also be held in the open premises of the Ashram from 24th to 30th January 1931. Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt., will perform the opening ceremony on Saturday, the 24th January at 5 p.m., when there will also be the speeches on "Swami Vivekananda as Pioneer Advocate of Indian arts and Industries." The distinguished Musician Mr. Abdul Karim, Mrs. Cama, and Gujrati dialogues by Miss Rhoda K. Sonawalla with several others and a Spinning competition will also form the feature of

LEADER OF MEN AND NATIONS

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA whose anniversary celebration will begin from to-day, with the exhibition at the Ramkrishna Ashrama, Khar.

the Exhibition programme of different days.

Mridangacharya Bhagwan Sen will entertain the spectators every night from 24th to 30th.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF VENEREAL DISEASES

A public lecture on "Social Aspect of Venereal Diseases" will be delivered by Dr. S. K. Vaidya, "on Sunday, the 25th January 1931 at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Blavatsky Hall, near French Bridge, Choupatty, under the Presidentship of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

Students of all Colleges are particularly invited to attend.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

New York, Jan. 23.	
Previous Closing	10.43
To-day's Opening	10.45
Difference	plus. 02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.48
Difference	plus 5
Broach Expectation A.M.	Rs. 191/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.	
Previous Closing	5.50
To-day's Opening	5.49
Difference	—01
To-day's Closing	5.49
Difference	—01

Ginning Report 1,35,92,000 Bales.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 23.	
Silver Ready	13 15 0
Higher	unchanged
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BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 23.	
1st Settlement	41 7 0
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FURTHER HEARING IN CASE AGAINST 25 CONGRESSMEN

—:o:—

Accused's Complaint Against A Newspaper Report

The case against Sjt. Umashanker Dixit and 24 others on charges under Section 17 Clause (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday.

Sjt. C. Jauhari one of the accused complained about the incorrect report appearing in a local vernacular daily. The accused stated that the "Sanj Vartman", in a report or the proceedings, stated that "a letter written by himself to Menon asking him to defend himself in case he was arrested was produced." Accused submitted that it was not even the prosecution case that the letter was written by him. He therefore requested the Court to "warn the reporters against giving inaccurate reports."

The Magistrate remarked that he had no control over the press and if the accused liked he could file a complaint of defamation against the paper or send a contradiction.

Deputy Inspector Choudhary was then called in the box and further examined.

LONG TALK WITH DICKY BIRD.

Witness tendered a file of correspondence between Dost Mohomed and Ekambar Iyer. In one letter the former reference to a "long talk with Dicky Bird."

Magistrate: Who is Dicky Bird?

Witness: "It means Mr. Dixit."

In another letter there was a reference to "Boys" which meant volunteers.

The filing of documents seized in the course of raido of the leaders in the case, then concluded. The exhibits tendered varied from ruge files to ordinary letters and consisted of typewriting machines, cycles, fountainpens and coupons to some hotel-keepers.

Thde case stands adjourned till Saturday.

TREATMENT OF UNDERTRIALS

Jail Superintendent Refutes Allegations

The publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the discussion which took place in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in regard to the treatment meted one to under-trial prisoners in the Byculla Jail has made the Jail Superintendent come out with a contradiction.

It will be recalled that during the hearing of the Lamington Road Shooting case on Thursday Mr. Talpade, Advocate, who appeared for some of the accused brought to the notice of the court certain hardships, which he said, the accused had to suffer in the Byculla Jail.

ALLEGATIONS REFUTED

On Friday the Chief Presidency Magistrate informed Mr. Talpade that he had received a letter from the Jail Superintendent refuting the allegations of hardships in the jail.

The Superintendent in the course of his letter to the Magistrate referred to the report appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" with the headlines "Hardships of Uundertrial Prisoners Magistrate Brown Visiting Cells Convinced Of Truth Of Grievances" and stated that undertrial prisoners were allowed the privilege of taining their own food and were also allowed to have newspapers at their expense. He therefore wanted to contradict the statements made in the press. With regard to the statement made by an accused that when Mr. Brown, Presidency Magistrate saw the conditions he remarked that "no man would like to stay here for more than twelve hours" the Superintendent stated that the Magistrate had personally seen him and told him that "he was pleased with what he saw and considered that prisoners of all classes were sympathetically treated."

Mr. Dastur observed that from the Superintendent's letter it appeared that what the accused said was absolutely false. The Magistrate also read Mr. Brown's remarks in the visitor's book which the Superintendent had submitted for information. Mr. Brown stated: "I visited the jail this afternoon (Jan. 21) and found the place clean and tidy. The undertrial prisoners seem to be contented. There were no complaints. I examined the food sent to the prisoners and found it satisfactory."

The Magistrate added that from what he had now read he did not think there was any justification for the remarks made in court on Thursday.

Mr. M. N. Talpade: Is that letter addressed to Your Worship in your official capacity or does it begin with "Dear Mr Dastur"?

The Magistrate replied that it was apparently written to him as Chairman of the Visitor's Committee.

Mr. Talpade said that if it was an official letter it would have begun with "Dear Sir."

The Magistrate said that it did not matter whether the letter was official or private and added that the Superintendent was perfectly justified in contradicting a false statement.

Mr. Talpade said that if it was a private letter, then it should not have been read in court, and since it was read he wanted to say something.

Mr. Dastur: It is my duty to read it in court. I don't want to hear you Mr. Talpade.

SUVARNA GAINS SINGLES TITLE

—:o:—

Miss Row Becomes Lady Champion.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS FINALS.

A large crowd turned up on Friday evening to witness the finals of the Western India Tennis Tournament, when two singles and the Gents' Doubles events were decided. Although the quality of tennis exhibited did not quite reach the standard of recent years, yet the Men's Singles produced an excellent game. Suvarna who defeated Khandekar had to go all out to win in the best of three sets and a fast pace was maintained right through, some of the rallies evoking rounds of applause. Khardekar was not at his best and only in the second set did he show a glimpse of his true form. Perhaps he found the steadiness of his opponent too much for him. Both played from the base-line and very seldom came to the net. The first set was full of thrills when Suvarna by his steadiness gradually forged ahead to capture the set at (6-2). But in the second, Khardekar playing brilliantly equalised by reversing the first set score. In the final set Khardekar maintained the lead to (3-1) but Suvarna who was unnoffled not only equalised but annexed the set and the match without loss of a further game.

The Ladies' Singles Final turned out to be a walk-over for Miss Miss Woodbridge. The loser L. Row who was far superior to could only secure one game in the two sets and though she played better in the second set, the issue was never in doubt. Miss Row winning at (6-0) (6-1).

The Men's Doubles proved an easy thing for A. C. Pereira and Gupte who won comfortably in two straight sets. With Ghorpade limping and Khardekar feeling the strain of the Singles' match with Suvarna, the winners had hardly any anxious moments except in the first set when the score kept level till four games all was called with service. But with Khardekar dropping his service and Pereira making no mistake about his, the set went to the winners at (6-4). Both Khardekar and Ghorpade weakened in the second in which they could only secure a solitary game.

The results were:—

Men's Singles Final.

Suvarna beat Khardekar (6-2) (2-6) (6-3).

Ladies' Singles Final.

Miss Row beat Miss Woodbridge (6-0) (6-1).

Men's Doubles Final.

A. C. Pereira and Gupte beat Khardekar and Ghorpade (6-4) (8-1).

'HILAL' EDITOR ARRESTED FOR SEDITION.

'Ajmal' Press Searched.

Mr. Gulam Ahmed Khan "Arzoo" editor, printer and publisher of the Urdu daily "Hilal" was arrested on Friday in his Office at about 11-30 in the night. Inspector Hassan of Special branch of the C. I. D. came to the office, Bhendi Bazar and served the warrant on Mr. Gulam Ahmed. Mr. Gulam Ahmed is arrested under Section 124A (Sedition) for two articles in the paper entitled "Flame of Destruction" and "End of Patience."

The police officer then proceeded to the "Ajmal" Press at the corner of J. J. Hospital for search as the paper "Hilal" which was printed there.

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS

—:o:—

Jailed For 9 Months

The trial of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who was arrested on Thursday evening under Section 124-A (sedition) opened before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Jamnadas told the Magistrate that he did not wish to take any part in the trial but reserved the right to make a statement.

Magistrate: I won't allow you to make a political speech. If you have a statement to make on the evidence, I will allow you to do so.

Mr. Jamnadas: I have no intention of making a political speech.

Inspector M. N. Desai of the C. I. D. then stepped in the witness-box to give evidence.

He said taht a public meeting was held on the Esplanade Maidan, on January 1 to protest against the execution of the Sholapur leaders.

The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Marwari Prajakiya Mandal and Mr. Jamnadas was one of the speakers witness sent a Sub-Inspector and short-hand writer Mr. Raje to report the meeting.

COUNCIL'S EX-REPORTER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Raje C. I. D. Reporter said that he took down notes of the speech delivered by Mr. Jamnadas on the Esplanade Maidan, on January 1. He tendered the transcription of the speech.

Magistrate: How many words can you write in a minute.

Witness: I am a shorthand writer for the last thirty years I can write 200 words a minute.

Witness said that the speech was delivered in Gujerati and he took down notes in short-hand Witness read some passages in Gujerati from his notes.

Mr. Jamnadas: I have never been found guilty of such incorrect Gujerati.

The Magistrate observed that the notes were in shorthand and there may be some outlines likely of different meaning.

Mr. Jamnadas: A condition precedent to taking shorthand notes is that the shorthand writer must know Gujerati.

Mr. Kirke-Smith appeared for the prosecution.

MR. JAMNADAS' ORAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Jamnadas then made an oral statement. He said: "I have been accused of attempting to bring the Government into contempt and hatred. That is a charge, I submit, which can be levelled against an overwhelming majority of my countrymen to-day. Only this morning I read an interview by Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, the ex-President of the Assembly in the course of which he says definitely that if a plebicite is taken in India few would be in favour of retaining British connection which has meant complete impoverishment of the masses of the people the loss of their self-respect.

Magistrate: I can't allow you to make a speech.

Accused: I only want to say that to accuse me to-day of attempting to bring Government into contempt to-day is like carrying coals to New castle.

Magistrate. I don't understand what you mean by the last sentence.

Mr. Jamnadas: It is obvious that this Government carries absolutely no sanction or confidence of the people.

Magistrate: You mean that you have contempt for Government?

Mr. Jamnadas: I say it is not only my opinion, but the opinion of a majority of people.

JUDGMENT.

In passing judgment the Magistrate observed that there can be no doubt that the accused did want to bring Government into contempt and hatred. The speech read as a whole would excite the feelings of the people and create disaffection towards the Government. It was in evidence that the public feeling at the time the speech was made was very excited and there were disturbances at Kalbadevi.

The accused in his speech had called the British Government which hanged four innocent "murderers" and further stated that that it was the Government people at Sholapur. The Sholapur accused had been held guilty by the highest tribunal in India but the accused said in his speech "The brutal Government in unjustly murdering these innocent men cannot be better than the butchers of Bandra."

9 MONTHS' R I.

Having regard to the time in which the speech was made and the language used the Magistrate held that the speech was ill-advised. He convicted the accused and sentenced him to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.

CUTCH RESIDENTS' PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association Swadeshi Steamer Prachnak Committee public meeting of the Cutchi residents in Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. in the hall of Shri Cutch Visha Oswal Jain Sthanak, situate at Chinchpokli, under the presidentship of Sjt. Soorji Vallabhdas.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN VALUES.

Liquidation At The Rise.

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

Further rise was registered today in the values of shares. Various rumours of release of Indian National leaders were freely talked which encouraged good enquiry. In the absence of offerings prices assumed hardening tendency but towards the close there was some long liquidation which caused some relapse in prices. Bombay Burma shares and the Tata Steel shares ruled steady while Tata Hydros experienced good demand. Bundi shares exhibited good undertone.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Bombay Dyeing 650, 52; 51; 56 52
Century 240; 42; 41; 45
Colaba 107.
Crescent 70; 70-10.
Fazul 340; 42; 40; 43; 41; 45. 40, 41;
Indore 335; 40;
Madhowji 30.
Nagpur 347; 54; 53.
New Great 158; 60; 58.
Pearl 225; 22; 26; 25-10.
Simplex 67; 68; 67; 68-2.
Swadeshi 267; 70; 68; 71; 70.
Burma 445; 48; 46; 53 48; 50;
Hydro 106-14; 7-13.
Tram 116-14; 17-3.
Deff. 282; 83.
Ord. 26-12; 27-2; 26-14; 27-4; 26-14.
Bundi 13-4-2.
Indian 184; 85.
Katni Ord. 150.
Alcock 163; 61.

MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

100 Ahm. Advance	288-12
50 Apollo	3-0
10 Bom: Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bom. Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	652-8
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	245
500 Central India P.	443-12
100 Central India	353-12
100 Colaba	107-8
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	70-10
250 Currim	02-8
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 E. D. Sassoon	50
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-6-9
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Fazulbhoy	341-4
100 Finlay	77-0
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	119-0
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	340
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-2
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	136-4
250 Laxmi	905
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	738/12
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	354-6
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	158-12
100 New City	60
250 Pabani	121-4
250 Pearl	225-10
100 Phoenix	292-8
10 Premier	1-0 0
100 Shapurji	5-12
1000 Sholapur	1410
250 Simplex	68-2
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	270
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P.	587-8
500 Vishnu	1389
1000 Western	690

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	69-12
50-25 Central	14-10
£10- 5 Eastern	24
500 Imperial	1160-0
500-125 Imperial Contr	290.
100-50 India	85
5 Union	3-3-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13-2
70 Gwalior	66/8
250 Indian	185
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-0
40 Katni Df.	555
100 Katni	150
100 Punjab P	9-12
10 Punjab	7-15
100 Shahabad	140/10

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P	8-2
15 Jupiter	7-12
15 New India	15-4
200.100 Oriental	1.500
10 Vulcan	5/1

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	128-4
1000 Andhra Val. P.	940
1000 Andhra Val.	586-4
50 Bom. Tram P.	65-8
50 Bombay Tram.	117-3
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-4
1020 Tata Hydro	107-13
1000 Tata Power P.	1041-4
1000 Tata Power	415-0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	302/3
100 Amritsar Patti	117
100 Central Provin.	88-4
100 Dho. Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	66-0
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8 X.D.
500 Tapti Valley	677-8

MINING

10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	13
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	120
100 Tata Steel 3 P.	46
30 Tata Steel D	288-12
75 Tata Steel	26-14

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	161-4
80 Bom. Ugnada	16-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	160-0
30 Bom. Telephone	43-4
8s Brit. B Petrol	3-4-0
125 Bombay Burma Old	450-0
50 Bombay Burma New	138-12
100 Ind. Bleaching	106-4
15 Scinde	6-4-0

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Following a further rise in New York futures the local market was expected to open at Rs. 189 for Broach A.-M. delivery, but persistent covering by shorts influenced the market to open at Rs. 190-9 and prices advanced to Rs. 192-4 on reports of Mahatma Gandhi's release. However at this level buying power was not sufficient and quieter tone prevailed with scattered selling which brought down prices to Rs. 191-4.

The recent rise is purely a technical one as there was unduly large short interest in this market which was responsible for forcing down prices of Indian cotton much below the parity. Now this unprotected short interest is being covered and is solely responsible for the firmness. At the same time operators are not inclined to sell short at the present low level of prices. Indian cotton crop is still to be marketed and foreign textile trade being in unfavourable state it appears that the off-take will be poor. Under such a state it will be difficult to maintain rapid rise.

Liverpool was due to open unchanged, but actual opening was 1 point lower which withdrew support from the local market and prices sagged further.

Various ups and downs were experienced in the last hour and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 189-12.
Oomra D-J 135
Oomra March 155-8
Bengal D-J 142
Bengal March 140.

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Jan. 23.

	To-day	Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	1,500	16,900
Fine M.G. Oomra	1,800	3,600

SAMPLE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Jan.	140.00 + .0.20
April	124.70— 0.90
July	120.80 + 0.70

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

100 Bombay & Co. Khurja 149
100 Bombay & Co. Hinganghat 172.
51 G G Kesha & Co. Aurangabad 149.
150 G G Kesha & Co. Nandgaon 149.
87 Osman Suleman Shegaon 152
52 Osman Suleman Kurunja 156 1/2.
300 Devkaran Ramkumar Wun 168.
100 Dawn Mill Hansi 151.
150 Phoenix Mill Malkapur 148
100 Japan T & Co. Darwah 159
100 Japan T & Co. Yeotmal 160
100 Dawn Mill Wun 166 1/2.
46 Dawn mill Pandurna 163 1/2.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 23

Bengal	150/154
Mathia	145/153
Khandeish	144/158
Akola/Khamgaon	152/166
Nagpur/Wardha	162/172
Barsi/Pandherpur	152/162
Jalna/Aurangabad	146/156
Khandwa/Sanavad	158/162
Indore	157/161
Ujjain	185/190

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Mint Gold, Ready Rs. 21/8/3.
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement Rs. 21/8/3.
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement Rs. 21/7/6.
Silver, Ready Rs. 41/10/0.
Silver, 1st Settlement Rs. 40/12/0
Silver, 2nd Settlement Rs. 39/12/0.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1931.

WILL CONGRESS RESPOND?

—:o:—

The resolution ultimately arrived at by the general body of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay at the specially requisitioned meeting yesterday of the Chamber should satisfy, in the present circumstances, both the contestants and should enable them to advance the national interests of the country in the economic field. It was watered down and made "colourless and tasteless" as a number of members of the Chamber later observed. But it is their duty to take full advantage of the constructive side of the boycott movement and as shrewd businessmen they seem to have seen through the unwisdom of bickering over the question of importing goods that are unmarketable. The resolution they have passed about 'not placing orders for foreign goods to avoid any loss from their inability to market such goods" is really a tribute to the determination of the Indian consumer. The desire of the consumer is to be dependent only on Swadeshi cloth for his wants. This should be an eye-opener to Britain. If through the unwisdom of refusing to reconcile the real India, she finds the orbit of the boycott of British goods widening in this country, it would be her own fault. She must not forget that a contented and a prosperous India would be her best customer, if only she hastens to secure a true and lasting settlement with this country. How does the position stand now in regard to this policy of reconciliation? Has the British Premier made a real effort in that direction?

The views expressed by Mr. V. J Patel on the Premier's declaration are perhaps the nearest approach to the Congress response to that declaration. There are some who think that after the declaration of independence as its objective it is impossible for the Congress to treat the Premier's offer as anything worth looking at. But it is possible to contend against this view that, though independence is and wil be the objective of the Congress, immediate Dominion Status is not inconsistent with such an objective, so long as what Mahatma Gandhi calls "the substance of independence" is immediately available. It may also be remembered that the famous statement made by Pundit Motilal Nehru to Mr. George Slocombe does not regard the independence resolution by itself as a bar to an immediate friendly settlement with the British Government. In view of the considerable speculation about the present attitude of the Congress towards the Premier's offer and in view also of the non-publication of the Working Committee's resolution on the subject in deference to the wishes of Messrs. Sapru and Sastri it may be desirable to remind the public and Government of Punditji's statement. That statement was as follows:

If in certain circumstances the British Government and the Government of India, although unable to anticipate the recommendations that may in perfect freedom be made by the Round Table Conference or the attitude which the British Parliament may reserve for such recommendations, would never-the-less be willing to give a private (?) assurance that they would support a demand for a full responsible Government for India, subject to such mutual adjustments and terms of transfer as are required by the special needs and conditions of India and by her long association with Great Britain and as may be decided by the Round Table Conference, Pundit Motilal Nehru would undertake personally to convey such an assurance—or the indication received from a responsible third party that such an assurance would be forthcoming—to Mr. Gandhi and to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

If such an assurance were offered and accepted, it would render possible a general measure of conciliation which would entail a simultaneous calling off of the Civil Disobedience movement, the cessation of the Government's present repressive policy and a generous measure of amnesty for political prisoners and would be followed by Congress participation in the Round Table Conference on terms to be mutually agreed upon.

It will be seen from the above that the offer made by the Premier lags far behind the offer that Punditji demands. But it may also be seen that at least seven months ago Punditji did not regard the independence resolution as a bar to a settlement. That may continue to be the position now, though Mr. V. J. Patel is perfectly right in believing that if in the present reign of repression in the country a referendum were taken to-day an overwhelming majority of Indians would cast their vote against British connection. Government have to thank themselves for this; because they cannot deny that their policy of coercion has added materially to the feeling of estrangement and bitterness.

Mr. Patel, however, rightly expects that if the present offer is meant to be only a feeler, it may not be futile. But do Government seriously wish for a sympathetic response from the Congress? If they do, even the purblind and the prejudiced among the bureaucracy should see that with most of the Congress leaders in jail, that body cannot possibly express any authoritative opinion unless a general amnesty is declared.. If only some leaders are singled out for release, they would certainly not care to speak in a representative capacity unless they consult their lieutenants and other co-workers on whom the leaders must rely for the pursuance of any policy. There is indeed the possibility of the leaders failing to arrive at a settlement with Government and resuming the Civil Disobedience campaign. But that risk must be faced if Government seek the free co-operation of the Congress and not co-operation under coercion. And it rests with the Government after all to avert the risk. It is hardly necessary to add that the amnesty must be accompanied with the repeal of the odious Ordinances, which fed and re-invigorated the Civil Disobedience movement every time it showed any sign of slackening.

INCOMPARABLE PAVLOVA

—:o:—

The world will to-day be united in its tribute to the imperishable memory of an artist and a genius that it has learnt to accept as incomparable. Anna Pavlova is no more. She passed away, at the Hague, yesterday. Is it possible to narrate her arhievements? Is it possible to narrate the achievements of any true-born master-artist? These achievements could be enumerated. Biographical details and the incidents of an amazingly varied and courageous career could be faithfully and perhaps, with benefit reported. But who is there to reproduce those visions of a perfected art, of an immaculate, undreamt of, grace; of beauty above and beyond the drab commonplaces of life?

To-day, the world has learnt, has been gradually awakened to learn, and sees in rhythm, the indispensable, vital necessity of life. It is true that the world is not altogether of one mind in the form of its allegiance to rhythm. The eurythmics of M. Dalcroze at Geneva could be counterbalanced by jazz and Charleston in America. Or, say, the advanced group of Mary Wigmen in Germany may find its counter-point in the lyricism of the Sakaroffs in Paris. There are, at the present moment in Europe and in America as many "schools" and varieties of dancing as one usually discovers in the Latin Quarter about painting That was not so some years ago. The rich diversity of the dance as it is to-day designed and practised all over civilised humanity is really of the very few of the surviving graces that saves it from the morbidity that seems to have overwhelmed the thinking minds the world over. If that is so, if the dance has been, as it should be, accepted as an indisputable regenerative world-force, it is, decidedly and in great and overflowing measure due to the creator of the "Swan" dance, Anna Pavlova.

To India and to her Indian friends she has left a memory, a message and faith they will cherish and, for all time, treasure. It was not an accident that led Anna Pavlova to endeavour to resuscitate Indian dancing, fallen, it then seemed beyond redemption. Indian dancing is slowly, steadily, surely, seeking its redemption. The first chapter of its redemption was opened by Anna Pavlova. It is unnecessary to elaborate here on her "Radha Krishna" or "Gopi" dances. It is known how her 'Ajanta Ballet" revolutionised the current conventional conceptions about Indian art and, particularly, Indian painting. At least one celebrated art critic whose word seemed then to be law was converted by the "Ajanta Ballet." He found it afterwards necessary to be less final and dogmatic about the superiority of Chinese paintings as compared to the Ajanta paintings. He is now, actually, the author of an elaborate appreciation of Ajanta.

But Pavlova's services to Indian art, Indian painting, Indian dancing could only be estimated by the vogue she created and established. We are now, fortunately, in a position to claim more than one solitary exponent of Indian dancing Ruth St. Dennis, Ted Shawn, Udayashankar, Menaka, and host of known and unknown artists have been now devoting their talents to the task. What constituted the dynamic appeal and charm of Anna Pavlova's art? That is a question that cannot be answered, answered completely. But that appeal, and charm derived its sure strength and vitality, undoubtedly from a great, golden heart the heart of a true-born artist, sensitive and above all, receptive and responsive to every fleeting grace and beauty of life, nature, humanity. Let it be remembered that Anna Pavlova's interest in India did neither begin with the stage nor end with photographs and the publicity which the modern professional artist not seldom seeks and is occasionally forced to cultivate. Her interest in India was deep, insatiable. Her search and love for the illimitable wealth of indian art, painting, sculpture, artcrafts, music, dancing, costumes and architecture were unrestricted. She responded fully and entirely as only a Russian, often rightly appreciated as "oriental", could respond to an Indian, as only an artist could respond to the sovereign appeal of art and beauty that have for centuries been spelt by the world as India.

Anna Pavlova has not passed away. She will live, enthroned and immortal. She will live to inspire the coming generations, the nations re-born to conquer the machine and mechanics of modern life with the grace and culture indestructible beauty awards as perfect art.

SOUL FORCE.

—:o:—

(After Prose-poem No. 64 from Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's 'One Hundred Poems of Kabir.')

(BY RUSTOM B. PAYMASTER).

How hard it is to meet my Lord!
How hard.
The rain-bird pining wails in thirst for rain,
And of her longing nearly dies.
E'en yet
None other water would she have but heav'n's,
Drawn by the Love of Music's unseen chord
The deer moves forward and still forward moves,
And as she listens to the music dies,
Ev'n then in fear she shrinks not yet a jot.
Did not the widowed wife sit by her Lord,
When dead, was she the least afraid of death,
Or of the funeral pyre, or lighted fire?
Soul-force it is that counts, soul-force, forsooth,
Poor, poor indeed, this body is and frail.
Why quail before a corpse, why tremble, pray?
Away, away with fear, for body's dross,
Its death is life, its life, in truth, is loss.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

THE MAN AND HIS MESSAGE

(By SWAMI SAMBUDDHANANDA)

Mortals of the mundane world can never avoid Time's tyrannical call. They all owe their origin, persistence and passing away to Time and Time alone. "Worlds on Worlds" sings so beautifully the distinguished poet, "are rolling ever from creation to decay, like the bubbles on a river, sparkling, bursting borne away." The whole Universe is in the constant state of flux. Nothing can stand in the ceaseless flow of the constant changes of the world and its contents. Nothing is certain, nothing endures terrestrial or celestial. But there are souls who by their deeds and acts have immortalised themselves and who, as such, are not only an echo of the past, a voice of the present but a presage of the future. They are, no doubt, few and very few in number appearing in different climes in fulfilment of the demands of an age. Such noble souls alone are above space and time and outlive aeons.

Eight and sixty years ago in the early hours of January 1863, Mother India once more gave birth to a distinguished son who in later age came to be known as the great Swami Vivekananda.

MAN AND SUPER-MAN.

We find in him both a man and a super-man. As a man we find in him an earnest seeker after truth moving about from door to door of the teachers and preachers of the different creeds and "isms." As a man we also find him undergoing all the hardships and privations, trials and tribulations and bear up against all the odds and evils of worldly life with the utmost patience and perseverance. While as a superman he appears to us a person of passionate purity and roaring spirituality, a living commentary on the Vedas, a man of inconceivable attitude of thoughts, a surprising synthesis of hopeless contradictions—a living paradox as it were. It is in this personality that we can find the brain of Sankara, the heart of Buddha, the realisations of Chaitanya, the spiritual fire of Guru Nanaka, mildness of Christ and the apostolic eloquence of St. Paul all harmoniously combined.

HIS HEROISM.

But the most striking characteristic of his unique personality was heroism. He was a born hero and died a heroic death. From the cradle to the grave if there is anything that attracts the notice of the people, in all the roles of his life, is his wonderful spirit of chivalry. We all know how this valiant hero with his width of wisdom and depth of spirituality as the sinews of war invaded the strongholds of materialism of the West. It is a long story to tell how the great Oriental hero took the impregnable fort of the West at Chicago by storm and conquered it in a trice. This was shortly followed by another invasion into the Continental countries of Europe. By 3 years of his seifless and devoted service he brought about a remarkable change in the trend of thought and culture in the West. It was because of this great hero that India became once more proud of her cultural conquest of the East over the West.

A WORLD TEACHER.

Every nation can boast of a hero or heroes but very few can claim a God—man like a Krishna, Buddha, Shankara or Vivekananda. A Vivekananda does not come on earth for a particular people. He belongs as much to the world as to the land of his nativity. "Swadesha Bhuvana Trayam"—all the three worlds, the Universe, is his country. "Satyameva Brahma"—Truth is his God. It is no wonder if we find in him both a nationalist and an internationalist. We all know how he was destined to start his tremendous activity from an international platform at Chicago. His works in Europe and America were appreciated by all the savants of the West. The greatest of the thinkers, scientists, orators and mechanists heard and admired him. But it is no wonder that by a section of the people his international activities have also been evaluated in terms of Indian nationalism. We can hardly find fault with these people for such an estimation as the patriotic outbursts of the great Swami have led many a people to look upon him as a true and real patriot. His utterances where he exhorts the young men of India to remember that their wealth, honour, power, position, nay, even their life is nothing but a sacrifice at the altar of the welfare of their country and

(Continued on next Page.)

UNDER THE HIGH COURT'S SHADOW

LEGALITY AND LOGIC OF NOVEL LATHI CHARGE

(By "A Goodwiller").

An irresistible challenge has been thrown to all those citizens of Bombay who plead for goodwill and secredness of certain civic rights that are altogether beyond the pale of Congress politics by what would appear to be an unthinkable and novel method of lathi charge which was led, I believe, for the first time in Bombay, right opposite the High Court on the morning of Friday last: and all genuine supporters of the goodwill movement feel called upon to accept it with a view to demonstrate the real character and strength, the civic desire for law and order, peace and fair play, that underlie this movement by exposing it to the test of the law and reason.

NOVELTY IN LATHI

The incident of the novel lathi charge may be briefly and accurately described:—It was about 10-35 on Friday morning when three young men, apparently dressed in the familiar uniform of the Hindustani Seva Dal, were noticed posted at the University end of the High Court rear entrance; the road opening on this entrance was clear and vehicular and pedestrian traffic was in progress. Only the University pavement was crowded with silent and immobile spectators along with a contingent of ambulance-men standing by in readiness. A sergeant who stood near the pickets suddenly approaches them and hits the men one by one on the leg, with quick motion holding his lathi in both his hands. The silence is broken by the dull whacking sound of the lathi in action and the pickets collapse on the ground. There is no groan heard. Only one of them allows a smothered piteous cry to escape while his face is distorted in perceptible pain. The men lie motionless, relaxed in a row and the sergeant bends and drags one of them to a little distance. The ambulance men rush up now and lift their charges. The stretcher is carried and manipulated. The sergeant walks down a few paces while three more young men slowly walk up and stand at attention, nonchalantly exactly where the disabled pickets stood. The same procedure of lathi attack, as precise and powerful as before, follows. The spectators stand silent and gasping. Only the stretcher bearers dash forward to do their duty. One is overcome with a feeling of disgust.

ESSENTIAL TEST

I need hardly apologise for intruding on the space of this journal in describing the scene as mechanically as possible: it is essential to do so for the simple reason that the pickets made no attempt to obstruct any person or vehicle in its passage nor did they rush in "en masse." There was no usual melee; not the slightest excitement was in evidence. The pickets were just hit, they fell down and were removed. There was no 'dispersal' of an 'unruly crowd' nor was any warning given to the pickets. They were not pushed out of the way as could have been easily done with the aid of the policemen who were stationed only a few yards away. Was it necessary for the sergeant to use force in the manner he did, in the circumstances I have described here and if so, had the Commissioner of Police specifically authorised him to use that force in this, as it seems to me, quite exceptional manner? It is essential for us to ascertain this in order to justify the claim of the responsible police authorities that no wanton force is used (I leave aside the question of 'minimum' or 'maximum' force, for the moment) and that no lathi charge is ordered that is not called for by the circumstances of each case.

DUTY OF THE BAR

There is every reason, besides, to assume that this particular charge was unauthorised since the pickets posted at the Esplanade Court were subjected to different treatment although the circumstances of their activity were identical in every detail. Was this due to the sergeant's special zeal in using individual

(Continued on next Page.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Deplorable Desertion.

We must sympathise with the 17 elected Muslim members of the Legislative Assembly who failed to support Government in connection with the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act Supplementary Bill. They have fallen from grace. The condescending patronage invariably extended to them by Anglo-India, because they always opposed the "rascals" of the Congress, has now been withdrawn. But we cannot deny that they have deserved their fate. For, as an Anglo-Indian journal of Upper India complains, they were guilty of "questionable tactics" by entering into "an unholy alliance with the Nationalists."

All Through "Pique."

The offence is aggravated when we remember that the holiest of holy alliances was within reach, through the good offices of the Hon'ble Sir Fazli Husain. What could be more "questionable" than deserting the champion of Muslim rights—in so far as they did not interfere with British domination over India? The betrayal amounts almost to a declaration of apostasy. We are, however, relieved to note that the recording angel does not take such a serious view of their lapse: "Mr. Yakub, Doctor Suhrawardy and Sir Abdur Rahim were all suffering from pique." For the disease is a common one. Both the crime and its petulent and abusive criticism are traceable to it.

No Hustling.

Messrs. Chintamani, Tambe, Modi and some other Indian members of the London Conference have done well to warn the Premier against His Majesty's Government accepting the principle of separation of Burma without first giving an opportunity to the Burman people to express their opinion on the proposal. We are fully convinced that the bulk of the people are definitely against separation, unless they are to be given at the same time full self-government. And they can make fair choice between separation and remaining as part of the Indian Federation only when important details of Federation are settled, at any rate those regarding the relative position between the Federal Government and the constituent State Governments. It is hardly fair to dispose off summarily what is called the principle of separation without any reference to a number of other vital relevant principles. And it is grossly unfair to hustle the question on the strength of the opinions of a few nominated members, tutored by interested Britishers, non-official and official.

That Must Continue.

Reviewing the condition of the Lancashire cotton industry in 1930, Mr. W. Tattersall writes: "Demand in piecegoods throughout the year has been on a disappointing scale. The unsatisfactory position of affairs in India has been one of the chief reasons for the decline in trade, the boycott of foreign goods having resulted in greatly reduced takings by such important markets as Bombay and Calcutta." It may be noted that the effect of the boycott movement in India will be more fully experienced in Lancashire in the next few months. For though several dealers could not cancel their old orders in the last few months, few if any have hazarded placing fresh orders of the most modest character. That is as it should be. The boycott of foreign cloth is to us a measure of economic as well as political self-defence. And for that reason it will continue even under Swaraj with or without the aid of high tariff duties. Besides, whatever may be the change of tactics in the national campaign in the near future, there cannot be any relaxation of the boycott of foreign cloth.

Anglo-Indian Memory.

Memories are proverbially short. But apparently there is no limit to the shortness of Anglo-Indian memory. Indeed, the comments made by Anglo-Indian newspapers on the Premier's speech show, with few exceptions, that it is conspicuous by its absence. A few months ago, supporters and sympathisers of Mahatma Gandhi used to be characterised by Anglo-India variously as liars, rascals, ruffians, dacoits and even murderers. Now the arch-leader of these blisters on society is all of a sudden represented as a strictly respectable national leader of strictly respectable men and women. He used to be dismissed as a negligible quantity. But to-day invitations are ingratiatingly although—it is a mercy—timidly issued to him to save the constitution that grants to India "Swaraj at last." All this is very amusing and yet very touching. But, if we may offer a word of friendly warning, Anglo-India must not burn its boats completely. Who knows it may not have to revert to the old position. One can never be too cautious in these days, especially when there is the valuable precedent of "Safeguards" to guide one,

How Boycott Tells.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' STATEMENT.

80 Per Cent. Decline In Imports.

..... BENGAL'S SPLENDID LEAD. .....

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

The following are the extracts from the proceedings of the Committee of the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay during the month of December 1930:—

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS IN NOV. 1930.

COTTON YARNS.

The monthly statistics published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence indicate that the total imports of all classes of cotton yarn into British India in November amounted to just over 2 million pounds, which is 500,000 lbs. less than in October and 2 million pounds less than in November, 1929. The imports into Bombay were .65 million pounds or 1.3 million pounds less than last November and into Bengal .8 million pounds or .4 million pounds less than last November. The imports of grey singles between 31s and 40s counts are still comparatively heavy, amounting to 930,000 lbs. as against 1.1 million pounds in November 1929. These yarns are chiefly of Sino-Japanese origin. In counts above 40s which were formerly imported from the United Kingdom, the imports were only 1/3rd of what they were in November 1929. The imports of bleached yarn were not much less than in the corresponding month last year, but imports of coloured yarns were negligible, and imports of mercerised yarns showed a considerable falling off.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The importations of artificial silk yarns were relatively high: 622,000 lbs. as compared with 689,000 lbs. a year ago, with Italy the chief supplier.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

The total imports of cotton piece-goods during the month were even smaller than in October amounting in all to less than 36 million yards, as compared with 152 million yards in November 1929. Bengal's imports were probably lower than in any month since the war 5.9 million yards as compared with exactly ten times that quantity a year ago. Bombay's imports were 9.9 million yards which is 2.6 million yards greater than in October, but only just over 1/5th of what they were in the corresponding month last year. The imports into Sind were 7.2 million yards or roughly 1/3rd of last November's figure: into Madras 5.8 million yards or half of last November's figure, and into Burmah, 6.9 million yards or slightly less than last November's figures.

In grey goods, the total imports were only 16 million yards as against 80 million yards last November. The decrease in the importations of grey dhoties was most striking—imports being only 2.6 million yards as compared with 37 million yards in November 1929. Apparently, Calcutta is not finding it insuperably difficult to replace English by Indian-made dhoties.

In bleached goods, imports totalled 11 million yards which is about 1/3rd the usual monthly average of previous year's, but attention must again be drawn to the growing share of Japan in this trade—she sent 3 million yards during the month, and for some months now has been sending four times as many bleached goods as she did a year ago. In eight months she has 17 million yards of white goods as against half that quantity in the whole of the previous year.

In coloured, printed and dyed goods, imports were down to 8-1/2 million yards or 24 per cent. of the 1929 monthly average.

In all classes of piece-goods, England's loss has been proportionately and quantitatively higher than that of Japan.

NETT EFFECT OF THE BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN PIECE-GOODS.

It is, of course, impossible to separate into water-tight compartments the effect of the boycott from other factors such as world depression, falling cotton prices, but below is given for information, the figures of yarn and piece-goods imports into India's chief ports for the five months July-November inclusive, in each of the last three years. Until July 1930; the boycott hardly affected arrivals of piece-goods. It could not do so because until July the goods which arrived must have almost all been ordered previous to the initiation of the boycott, and even in August, September, and October, it is probable that a portion of the yarn and piece-goods which arrived were ordered before the boycott movement had been widely taken up. Although it is stated above that it is not possible to enumerate with exactitude the effect of the boycott, increased duties and trade depression, it will be conceded that the reduction in imports from April to June was chiefly due to the increased import duties and trade depression. On this assumption, it can be fairly safely stated that 80 per cent. of the reduction in imports between July and November can be attributed to the boycott: in other words, the boycott uptil the end of November was responsible for a reduction of 400 million yards in piecegoods imports and nearly 5 million lbs. in yarn imports. There may be some recovery in imports before the end of the financial year, but a total reduction of at least 300 million to 1,000 million yards in piece-goods imports may be expected during the year which comes to a close on 31st March 1931. The table also indicates to some extent the intensity of the boycott in the different presidencies of the country.

IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS THROUGH CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, KARACHI AND RANGOON.

For Five Months July/November.

(Figures are in thousands.)

	Yarn in pounds.			Cloth in yards.		
	1928	1929	1930.	1928	1929	1930
Bengal	5,285	5,002	4,757	356,105	337,850	110,778
Bombay	3,458	3,056	3,351	221,051	224,127	47,669
Sindh	196	152	50	150,466	105,024	45,893
Madras	4,047	3,980	2,505	41,221	45,822	27,469
Burmah	361	488	471	41,942	55,458	41,935
Total	18,327	17,678	11,134	310,785	768,281	273,738

THOUSANDS FOLLOW FUNERAL PROCESSION

Mahomed Ali's Coffin Draped In Holy Carpet.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Jerusalem.—The body of late Maulana Muhamed Ali has arrived here. Many thousands of persons in streets watched the procession. All Arab shops, Moslem and Christian alike, were closed. The Jewish Agency has sent message of sympathy to the Arab Press.

Mr. Shaukat Ali has issued a message that the burial of his brother at Jerusalem is a symbol of linking binding one Eastern country to another.

Maulana Muhamed Ali's funeral procession was headed by Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mufti of Jerusalem and followed by thousands of mourners. The pinewood coffin shaped like a Moslem tomb was draped in a piece of Holy Carpet and carried in motor-car. The grave is fashioned in a chamber north of the western wall of the Mosque area to which a door has been specially built. Funeral orations were delivered by visitors from Cairo, Amman and Tunis.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOVT. DEFEATED

On Wheat Policy Question

DECISION TO RESIGN

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Paris.—In the Chamber, Government was defeated by 293 votes to 283 following a debate arising from an interpellation on the Government's wheat policy.

Government has decided to resign.—Reuter.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

(Continued from Previous Page.)

their countrymen, to remember that the God of their daily worship is no other than the ascetic of all ascetics, all renouncing Shankara—the Lord of the Uma, to remember that the ideal of their womanhood is Sita, Savitri, Maitreyee and Gargi; and to proudly proclaim at the top of their voice: The Indian is their brother, the Indian is their life, India's Gods and Goddesses are their God, India's society is the cradle of their infancy, the pleasure garden of their youth, the sacred haven—Varanashi of their old age, one can hardly help regarding him as any other than a true Indian patriot.

ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR UNITY.

His patriotic zeal unfolds its best when he emphasises the necessity of unity between all castes and communities urging them all to sink their differences into the lake of oblivion and says: "The national ship of ours, ye children of the immortal bliss, my countrymen, has been plying for ages carrying civilization and enriching the whole world with its inestimable treasures. For scores of shining centuries this national ship of ours has been ferrying across the ocean of life and has taken millions of souls to other shore beyond all misery. But to-day it may have sprung a leak and got damaged through your own fault or whatever cause it matters not. What would you, who have placed yourself in it, do? Would you go about cursing it and quarrelling among yourselves or would you not unite together and put your best efforts to stop the holes? Let us all give our heart's blood to do it. If we fail in the attempt, let us all sink and die together, with blessings and not curses on our lips." Who can believe that Vivekananda appears as any other than a nation—builder?

But it is also a fact that Vivekananda the great world's hero, of the nineteenth century had ample grounds to make an attempt to awaken the souls of his countrymen by such pathetic utterances that appeal to the softer chords of human hearts. For, he knew and was convinced that the regeneration of India alone can bring about a regeneration of the whole world and the salvation of the world depended entirely upon the salvation of India.

UNDER THE HIGH COURT'S SHADOW

(Continued from Previous Page.)

discretion or were his orders different? We shall have to wait for this point to be cleared by the Director of Information in the interests of law and order. But in the meantime it may be pointed out that the extra-judiciality (I use this term deliberately in consideration of the High Court Bar's prestige) would appear to be only too glaring. A large number of members of the Bar must have watched the sence of this lathi charge. The lathi charge in itself may be justifiable in only certain circumstances for which due provision is made in that law. Arrest and conviction or, if that were not feasible, release after arrest would appear to be the correct procedure followed consistently with the spirit and letter of that law: and this was actually done at another place.

CALL TO GOODWILLERS

It is, therefore, the duty of the members of the Bar and the Bench to vindicate their position by moving in the matter of an incident which took place, so to express it, under the shadow of the highest tribunal of justice: and the issue involved in it reflects clearly on their sense of professional conscientiousness which certainly commands respect. The whole question affects, too, the goodwill movement in no small measure and we, who talk of peace and fair-play of the sanctity of law and order, would be exposed to ridicule and the charge of hypocrisy if the issue were not promptly taken up and decided in the spirit of real goodwill and impartiality such as we profess.

THE BIG "IF."

"If India were given the substance of responsible Government, the Hindus would be prepared to go a very long way to meet the Muslim demands. But they would not feel that such concessions were justified for a constitution which only extended a meagre measure of responsible Government."

—FENNER BROCKWAY.

ONE MORE TRAGEDY AT OORGAUM

Rock Burst In The Mines

8 MEN KILLED: 100 INJURED.

OORGAUM, Jan. 23.

As a result of a severe rock burst in Oorgaum Mines at noon to-day, eight men are reported to have been killed and about 100 injured.

Police are holding the inquest. Precise details are not yet available.

Mining and Government officials are on the spot and vigorous search is proceeding for three more missing "coolies" buried underneath the debris.—A. P.

INDIAN CHAMBER SEEKS SOLUTION OUT OF DILEMMA

(Continued from page 1)

avoid loss resulting from their inability to market foreign goods.

NOT HONEST!

Mr. Taher Ali Mohamed Ali did not want the Chamber to take shelter behind words. He wanted them to make a resolve to boycott foreign goods in general and British goods in particular, but did not see any suggestion of it in the resolution as it was worded.

Mr. Vallabhdas Ranchoddas warned the Chamber that it was not a time for playing upon words. He did not want any show and, therefore, suggested that they should either pass a clearly worded resolution or drop the idea altogether.

NERULKAR QUOTES SCRIPTURES.

Mr. Gordhandas Gokaldas Morarji and Mr. Nerulkar further supported the resolution. The latter quoted hymns from Gita exhorting people to do their duty by their country and by themselves.

The resolution was put to vote and carried by a large majority.

BOYCOTT OF LEGISLATURES.

The meeting was then declared dissolved and immediately another meeting was held to consider the question of boycott of legislatures.

It will be recalled that on May 25 the Chamber had passed the following resolution:—

"That the Chamber desires not to send its representatives to the Assembly or the Council till Mahatma Gandhi is released and the Government has made amenable and honourable settlement of the nation's demand."

BACKSLIDING.

But lately due to a confidential circular letter issued by the president to the members inviting opinions on the subject it was apprehended that the Committee wanted to violate the decision of the Chamber. Consequently a requisition was sent by more than a dozen members to call a general meeting to consider the following resolutions:—

"This general meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber views with grave concern the move on the part of the Committee to violate the resolution passed by the General body on the 25th May 1930 and hereby reiterates its previous resolve in the same terms as contained in the said resolution".

NO BETRAYAL.

When Mr. J. C. Setlvad rose to move the resolution Mr. Lalji Naranji assured him that the orrginal passed by the Chamber on the subject stood as it was and there was no need of a fresh resolution, reiterating the same resolve.

In view of the assurance Mr. Setalvad did not move the resolution and the meeting terminated.

A message from Calicut states that G. H. Bull (European) Secretary of Malabar Club committed suicide by shooting himself on the forehead with a revolver. The deceased was aged 60.—A. P.

To-morrow's SUNDAY CHRONICLE Will Contain

(1) **GANDHISM WILL CAPTURE THE WORLD, Einstein as follower of the Mahatma.**

(2) **MACDONALD GOVERNMENT IS NEITHER SOCIALIST NOR PACIFIST—By an American publicist.**

(3) **BRITISHERS HAVE LOST ALL SENSE OF SPORTSMANSHIP—By an American Critic.**

(4) **LET'S HELP THE BHANGIS—By Amrilal V. Thakkar.**

(5) **THE ROMANCE OF THE RUPEE (Contributed.)**

(6) **INDIA WILL HAVE FREEDOM BEFORE 1933—By B. S. Banaji.**

(7) **THE SCANDAL OF PRESS CENSORHIP AND PROPAGANDA—By an international journalist.**

(8) **JAILS: SINKS OF CORRUPTION OR HOUSES OF REFORM? (An interview with Mrs. Munshi.)**

WOMEN'S DAY IN BORSAD

Processions Dispersed

KAIRA LADY DICTATOR ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 23.

A "Women's Day" was observed in Borsad Taluka of Kaira District on the 21st instant to protest against the treatment meted to women by the police in Borsad. Women arrived in Borsad from villages in processions, singing national songs, but the police dispersed them. Women however collected at one of the chowks, but the police dispersed them also. Subsequently another batch of about 500 women collected at the same Chowk, held a meeting and passed resolutions condemning the police for their alleged acts that day. Mrs Bhaktilaxmi Gopaldas Desai "dictator," Kaira District, was arrested while proceeding to the Chowk.—A. P.

DADUBHAI DESAI RELEASED.

AHMEDABAD. Jan. 23.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, formerly member of the Bombay Legislative Council, was released to-day from Sabarmati Jail in pursuance of the order of the Bombay High Court, setting aside his conviction.—A. P.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL "ILLEGAL"

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

A Punjub Gazette notification declares the Hindustani Sewa Dal, Lahore, an unlawful association under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

"GOVIND DAY" IN C. P.

Salt And Sedition Laws Broken

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 23.

January 20 was observed as Govind Day in the C. P. Hindustan Province in honour of Seth Govind Das, the original President of the Provincial Congress Committee who is now in jail. In addition to the usual processions, meetings and other demonstrations, the salt and sedition laws were publicly broken. The police did not interfere.—A. P.

DHOLERA'S 14TH "DICTATOR" OF 'WAR COUNCIL.'

(From a Correspondent.)

DHANDHUKA, Jan. 23.

Sjt. Gokaldas Gordhandas Gaglani has been nominated as 14th Sirdar of Dholera Satyagraha Sangram on the conviction of Sirdar Shrimati Devi Ben Pattani.

14TH C. P. DICTATOR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGUR MAHAL, Jan. 23.

Sjt. Kalichand Bachulall Saraf has been appointed 14th dictator of C. P. Marathi 'War Council' in place of Sjt. Pandhari Pande arrested on Thursday.

ERASING CENSUS NUMBERS.

THREE CONVICTIONS.

(From A Correspondent).

AMOD, Jan. 21.

Sjt. Bhailalbhai and two others, who were summoned to be present before the First Class Magistrate, for erasing Census Numbers at Jam busar were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo two months' imprisonment.

Sensation prevails in the town and a hartal is being observed.

The prisoners were given a hearty send-off on the station while they were being taken to Broach.

MAHATMA ALONE CAN DELIVER THE GOODS.

Mr. Nariman On Premier's Speech

In the course of a statement to the Press Sjt. K. F. Nariman says:—

We have been so long accustomed to be under an autocratic and irresponsible constitution that any advance from that hopeless position naturally appeals to many as a welcome change. A comparison of this announcement with the present system, the Simon Report or even the Government of India despatch is not the real test.

So far as the Congress is concerned, in view of the last Lahore resolution, the matter can only be decided in an open session of the Congress, after being considered by the original Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee. No Congress body or even an individual should express any opinion so long as Mahatma Gandhi, President Jawaharlal and other leaders and the workers are in jail. If they desire to hear the real voice of political India let them again knock at the door of Yerrowada. Mahatmaji alone can speak with authority because he alone can deliver the goods.

MADAME ANNA PAVLOVA DEAD

World-Famed Russian Dancer.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The Hague.—The death has occurred of the Russian Ballerina Anna Pavlova at the age of 45.

A BRIEF SKETCH

Pavlova, the famous Russian dancer, was the outstanding personality in the world in the sphere of art. Her greatest achievement lies in perfecting the classical Russian ballet.

From her earliest years she showed a decided aptitude for dancing. An interesting anecdote illustrates her sense of dignity and self-respect. At the age of 7 when Pavlova was attending the State Academy of Dancing in the Russian Capitol, the Czar paid a visit to the institution, and he took up a child and began to fondle her. Povlova could not bear that the Czar should neglect her and bestow his royal favour on any other child. She began to weep, and on being questioned explained her grievance. The Czar was amused and was struck by Pavlova's sense of dignity, and lifting her up in his hands kissed her affectionately. Pavlova's "amour propre" was satisfied.

Though advanced in years, Pavlova retained the full vigour and vitality, and when dancing on the stage she looked as youthful as a girl of 20 or so. She continued her professional work at an age when other dancers would have retired.

INDIAN TOUR.

She visited India on a professional tour a couple of years ago and gave her performances in Bombay and Calcutta. One o' her most attractive items was the "Radha-Krishna" dance in which Pavlova played "Radha" the milk-maid, with her first partner, Srijut Udaya Shankar and later with M. Algeranoff. The "Swan Dance" was the most famous of her numbers.

Pavlova greatly admired the grace and beauty of Indian women, as she told in an interview during her Indian tour. She was married to M. Andre a Frenchman, who acted as her manager.

Her death will be mourned by all devoted to the art of dancing

"FALLS SHORT OF OUR OBJECTIVE"

(Continued from Page 1

nerous measure of political amnesty and urge upon the Government to take the initiative by the immediate release of political prisoners and the withdrawal of all Ordinances and repressive measures and thus facilitate a dispassionate consideration of the Scheme by the people of India."

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association urge upon the General Secretaries of the National Liberal Federation to call urgently the annual session of the Federation for considering the results of the Round Table Conference and the general political situation in the country."—A. P.

Issue Of White Paper

LONDON, January 22.

Subsequent to announcing that the debate on the Round Table Conference would take place in the Commons on 26th January, Mr. MacDonald said that he hoped that a White Paper would be available to-morrow afternoon. It would contain reports of the Sub-Committees of the Conference, the Conference's final resolution, and his closing statement on behalf of Government. Government would issue further White Papers as soon as possible. They would include the text of debates at the plenary session and comments made in the Committee of the whole Conference on the Sub-Committees' reports. These documents were very voluminous, and there might be some delay in presenting full collection to Parliament.

DARBHANGA'S REJOICINGS.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga has sent a wireless message to the Premier from s.s. "Narkunda" "Rejoice at your announcement. Congratulations on your able steering."—Reuter.

Maharashtra Chamber's Plea For General Amnesty

The following resolution was passed by the Committee of Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce at its meeting held on Wednesday:—

"In order to create a favourable atmosphere for a better consideration of the constitutional proposals emerging out of the Round Table Conference, and the Premier's concluding statement by all sections of the people including the Congress party, the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce recommands a general amnesty to all political prisoners, not convicted of violent crime, suspension of all repressive measures including ordinances."

Postponement Of Debate Urged

LONDON, Jan. 22.

In the Commons, replying to Sir Austen Chamberlain's suggestion that the debate on India should be postponed for a few days, Mr. MacDonald said that the matter had better be considered during the day—Reuter.

Mail Train Bombed.

PESHAWAR, January 22.

When the house of a Hindu resident of Khadaikilli village, near Mardan, was recently searched, it is alleged that two Mills bombs were recovered. Police enquiry into the matter is proceeding.

Last night a bomb burst on the railway line near Sahibagh when the Kundian Mail train was approaching Peshawar City Station The train as well as the permanent way escaped damager.—A. P.

HOTEL MAJESTIC CASE.

Complainant Cannot Identify Articles In Court.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate Third Court, resumed on Friday the further hearing of case in which Mr. H. D. Bilimoria the lessee of the Hotel Majestic is charged with the theft of ten Electric bulbs, one fork and spoon; Twenty teaspoons, two Entree Dishes, and some napery collectively valued at Rs. 327-4-0 to be part of the goods handed over by him to Mr. H B. Guzdar, who now manages the Hotel Majestic.

Mr. J. D. Daver, Bar-at-Law with Mr. Frank Oliviera defended the accused, while Mr. H. B. Spencer conducted the prosecution. Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared on behalf of the complainant Mr. A. H. Guzdar.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The complainant was further cross-examined by Mr. Daver. He said that the agreement of the 15th July was taken in order that they may take immediate possession and conduct the Hotel themselves immediately. He recognised the signature of Mr. R. M. Munshi on the lists of articles handed over by Mr. Bilimoria. He admitted that the lists were prepared by the staff of Brandon & Co. but denied taking any active part in preparing the lists nor did he have any personal knowledge of the articles handed over by Mr. H. D. Bilimoria.

CANNOT IDENTIFY ARTICLES.

Mr. Daver then questioned him as to the items in the charge sheet. Regarding the ten electric bulbs he admitted that they were paid for by Mr. Bilimoria and were his property. He said that he had issued instructions to the manager that the accused was not to be allowed to remove anything without his knowledge.

Regarding the forks and spoons he said that as they were found in one of the trunks of the accused he claimed them as his property. He was not able to identify the two entree dishes, but as these were found in the trunk he claimed them. He said there were four Entree dishes, as he thought the lids were also dishes.

"HE WILL ABSCOND".

At this stage Mr. Dangerfield of the G.I.P. District Police was called in and cross-examined by Mr. Daver. He said that the keys of the suit cases and trunks were produced by Mrs. Bilimoria. After the search he handed over the seized articles to the Colaba Police where, when after recording the case, the Inspector wanted to release Mr. Bilimoria on bail, Mr. A. H. Guzdar objected and said that he should not be released as he would abscond, but the Inspector released him on bail.

The complainant's cross-examination was then continued. He said that he claimed the twenty teaspoons as his, because they bore the hotel crest on them. But he could not say definitely they were in the dining room or godown, prior to the discovery of the teaspoons in the trunk at the station!

At this stage further hearing was postponed to February 4.

CONVICTION QUASHED BY HIGH COURT.

BIJAPUR, Jan. 23.

Sjts. Karkhanis, Joshi, Ganpatchand, and others were released yesterday from convictions under Cr. L. A. Act, being quashed by High Court. Sjt. Katti of Hungund who was on hunger-strike for the last two months is also released. He is reduced by 28 lbs. and appears very weak.

Amusements.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M

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TERRIFIC TRAGEDY!
SUBLIME HEROISM!
SIMPLE PATHOS!
GLORIOUS ROMANCE!

ERICH MARIA REMARQUE'S novel Directed by LEWIS MILESTONE With Louis Wolheim, Lewis Ayres' John Wray Adaptation and dialogue by Maxwell Anderson and George Abbott Continuity by Del Andrews A CARL LAEMMLE, Jr. Production Presented by CARL LAEMMLE

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Mr. DHIRAJLAL MODI, ex-Pre sident, the 6th "War Council" writes:—"..... Mr. Chapekar is doing the part of Malati very well and I congratulate him on his success, so also young Coogan."

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Our New Play 'SAJJAN' by Mr N. G. Kamatnarker will shortly be staged.

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Sunday, 25th at 3 P.M.

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Fiction's Greatest Detective comes to life in the
ALL-TALKING THRILLER
THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES
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Based on the Famous Stories of Conan Doyle.

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Hear the Popular Song Hits by the fascinating Musical Comedy Artiste.

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*Tasmania Maru	4105	14 Jan.	25 Jan.
*ashimi Maru ..	11000	---	@10Feb.
Tango Maru ..	8893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Kottori Maru ..	8973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
dakozaki Maru ..	10500	---	@24Feb
Yamagata Maru ..	3307	19 Feb.	2 Mar.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	5 Feb	22 Feb
Kashima Maru ..	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar.
Kasukuni Maru ..	12000	3 Mar.	20 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	19 Feb.	26 Feb
Chichibu Maru ..	23000	4 Mar.	10 Mar.
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	18 Mar.	24 Mar.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Short Covering And Trade Buying

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market ruled firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and covering by shorts. There was scarcity of contracts and general opinion still remains divided owing to no adequate improvement in cotton trade. Prices after opening at a rise of 14 points receded 5 points on scattered selling, but again advanced and were quoted 17 points above previous closing level. Towards the close demand slackened and prices closed at a net rise of 12 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 10.55c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 10.03c.

Further improvement in the prices of Egyptian cotton had a favourable influence on American cotton in Liverpool and prices opened at a rise of 4 points. There was increased short covering. Spot cotton sales also enlarged and Manchester reports were better. The market closed steady at a rise of 9 to 12 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 9 points to 5.60 and sales amounted to 7,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures advanced 9 points and a further rise of 15 to 14 points was recorded in the prices of American cotton.

BUY ONLY ON GOOD SET-BACKS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Market continues very steady on trade buying despite the continued weavers' strike in England. Curtailment of production and increase in consumption always raises the price level. In 1904-5, it brought an increase from 7.90 in December of 1904 to 12.60 as the high point in 1905, a rise of 59.5 per cent. In 1908-9, the advance, computed on the same basis, was from 9.22 cents to 16.15 cents, a rise of 75 per cent. In 1911-12, the advance was from 9.37 cents to 13.40 cents or 43 per cent. In 1914-15, it was from 7.53 to 12.75 cents or 69.3 per cent. In 1920-21, it was from 15.68 cents to 21.55 or 37.4 per cent. In 1926-27, it was from 12.68 cents to 23.90 cents or 88.5 per cent. It must be remembered however unlike the Indian statistical position, the American supply remains very large in consequence of Farm Board's large holding in "futures" and spot cotton. It is most likely any further advance will attract actual cotton from farmers before the planting commences. We consider it advisable to buy only on good set-backs.

PROCLAMATION OF FARM BOARD.

Messrs. Deokaran Nanjee state:—

Surveying the position, it appears that most of the business interests in America have been made and continue to remain apathetic by the policy of the Farm Board which being armed with an enormous supply of tax-payers' moneys, has interfered in a huge manner with the normal laws of marketing and of supply and demand. But its efforts which may justifiably termed amateurish, have born a fruit which is quite the opposite of its aims and expectations. When cotton was sold at 13 cents a year ago, Chairman Legge of the Farm Board had proclaimed that it was too cheap and only fools would sell it at that price. However, cotton has since lost nearly half of its value, beneficient activities of the Farm Board notwithstanding. No doubt world depression and the reduced buying power of the populace and economic causes such as over-production and decreased consumption more than anything else are responsible for this heavy slump. But the killing of initiative and driving away of speculative activity, which experience has proved to be healthy, helpful and of advantage to the market, is solely the doing of the continuous Farm Board interference.

Varied reports as to reduction of careage have come which speak of a cut from 25 per cent. to 8 per cent. The former figure probably appears to be a case of the wish being father to the thought; for, the price of wheat, grain, etc., is also low enough. With regard to the supply, it is being rightly hammered again and again that the same is more than ample and that there will be a huge carry-over and visible supply of American cotton. The consumption on the other hand is expected to fall off still further and one authority fears that it may be as low as 11,400,000 bales. Others have however estimated it at 13 millions.

The question now is whether the very well-known bearish factors have now been fully discounted in the very low prices prevalent and whether the same factors are still strong enough to depress the market frther. To us it appears that if the reduction in acreage is substantial, consumption not so low as feared in pessimist circles, the Government interference in America ceases to be such as to scare enterprise, and the political situation in India improves—hopes it would not be unreasonable for one to entertain—the lows already touched may not be witnessed again.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York March Highest 10.48 (11-48 a.m.); Lowest 10.40 (10-32 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on the 22nd instant as under.—

11-45 a.m.—Liverpool: Further short covering, Continent buying, scarcity of contracts, good undertone. We think Liverpool best market for purchase at present differences.

6 p.m.—Recent advance caused by short covering, fresh buying, scarcity of contracts and strength of Egyptian. Would only follow the advance if trade demand improves. Manchester reports better than for long time, increased buying for India.

Reuter's Cable.—New Work market was firm and fairly active on improved buying, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.59; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 189 equal to 4.28. Difference 131 points equal to Rs. 53.

New York May (Close) 10.69 equal to 5.34; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 189 equal to 4.28. Difference 106 points equal to Rs. 47.

Liverpool-New York (at Liverpool close): March 58, May 50 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Better enquiry cloth here and America.

Liverpool.—Improved demand on the spot gives tone to the market. Lancashire yarn trade shows signs of improving. Bears covering to stop loss. We have no decided opinion either way.

New York.—Advanced on decidedly favourable cables, trade, Liverpool, South-West and Spot Houses buying. Liberal selling on Southern account. Local selling. Are of the opinion that any material advance cannot be sustained at this time. Cotton goods market very little doing. Yarn market influenced by depression.

New York.—Better feeling both here and Liverpool with distinct scarcity contracts both markets. Also basis south showing tendency to harden.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated hte 22nd instant (5-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Although we do not look for any marked or permanent advance, recommend bull side for a quick turn on all easy markets."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Short covering due to scarcity of contracts. See no reason for sustained upward movement."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cables:—

Norden:—"Trade fixing moderately, contract scarce, think acregeuncertainty, likely to limit upward movement."

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARNS.

Cloth and Yarns:—These two markets continue to be in a very unsettled condition, but in spite of the many difficulties, a certain amount of business has been arranged. The following are this week's quotations:—

20's Water Bundles 8-1|4—9-1|4d. per lb.

30's Water Bundles 9-1|4—10-1|4d. per lb. (Liverpool Spot 5.51).

40's Mule Bundles 10-1|2—12-1|2d. per lb.

Egyptian 60's 15-1|2—17-1|2d. per lb.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

March close at 4s. 2-3|8d. —1|8d.
May close at 4s. 3d. up 1|8d.
July close at 4s. 4-5|8d. —1|8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 22.

March per bushel Dols. 80-1|4 unchanged.
May per bushel Dols. 82-3|8 down 1|8.
July per bushel Dols. 65-1|2 down 1|2.

Prices advanced on covering by "Shorts", unfavourable weather and strength of Winnipeg market, but later declined on realising. Closed easy.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 22.

March 10.72 up 16.
May 10.75 up 17.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 22.

Jan-April Sh. 18|6d. up 7-1|2d.
May-Aug Sh. 18|9d. up 6d.

LONDON LINSEED.

London, Jan. 22.

Jan-Feb £8-3-3 up Sh. 1|3d.

CABLE FROM LONDON.

Canadian Government estimate Wheat Yield 393 million bushels and Linseed 44 lakh bushels.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 22.

March	10.48 plus .12
May	10.69 plus .12
July	10.93 plus .14
October	11.17 plus .16
December	11.37 plus .17
Middling Spot	10.55 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 22.

January	10.23 plus .10
March	10.45 plus .14
Middling Spot	10.03 plus .10

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 22.

New York: 10-55 a.m. as known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	10.32
March	10.42
May	10.68

New York: Noon Call:

January	10.33
March	10.45
May	10.71

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 22.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

	Opening	Closing
January		5.45 plus .09
February		5.45 plus .09
March	5.44	5.50 plus .09
April		5.54 plus .09
May	5.53	5.59 plus .09
June		5.64 plus .09
July	5.64	5.69 plus .10
August		5.72 plus .09
September		5.73 plus .10
October	5.72	5.79 plus .11
November		5.83 plus .11
December		5.87 plus .12
January		5.83 plus .11
Middling Spot		5.60 plus .09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales for Export	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.25
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.45
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.65
Oomra Good	3.60
Oomra Fully Good	3.80
Oomra Fine	4.00
Bengal Good	3.35
Bengal Fully Good	3.50
Bengal Fine	3.65
Scinde Fully Good	3.50
Scinde Fine	3.65
Scinde Superfine	3.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

January	8.17
March	8.12
May	8.26
July	8.41
September	8.58
November	8.70
January	8.82
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	8.60

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 22-1-31, 1930-31 7227000, 1929-30 7239000.

Receipts Yesterday 22-1-31, 1930-31 12000, 1929-30 13000.

Exports to date 22-1-31, 1930-31 4355000, 1929-30 4798000.

Stock at Ports 16-1-31, 1930-31 4078000, 1929-30 2516000.

Stock Interior Towns 16-1-31 1930-31 1725000, 1929-30 1452000.

Stock Liverpool 16-1-31, 1930-31 1055000, 1929-30 940000.

Vissible Supply 16-1-31, 1930-31 8088000, 1929-30 6323000.

Quantity in Sight 16-1-31, 1930-31 10660000, 1929-30 11530000.

Quantity out of Sight 16-1-31, 1930-31 5664000, 1929-30 7209000.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

	bales.
Khandeish	3,980
Central India	5,123
Barsi-Nugger	152
Berar	6,500
Central Provinces	3,989
Dhollera	162
Rajputana	859
Sind-Punjab	1,296
Broach	248
Comota-Dharwar	51
Egyptians	643
East Africans	50
Cotton	23,053 cwts.
Wheat	7,638
Linseed	67
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	378
Ginge'lyseeds	1,063
Groundnuts	16,704
Castorseeds	5,325
Rice	2,825
Myrabollams	736
Cottonseeds	16,534
Gram	1,540
Joowar	617
Maize	6
Bajree	703
Coal	1,640 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening R/s. 26/8. Highest Rs. 29/15. Lowest Rs. 28/12/6. Closing Rs. 28/15/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 20/2. Highest Rs. 29/10. Lowest Rs. 28/7. Closing Rs. 28/11.

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TWO AMERICAN BOYS IN U. S. S. R.

—:o:—

FASCINATING EXPERIENCES.

The following interesting account of the travels of the Soviet American lads in the two appears in "New Republic", New York:

Robin and David Kinkead, the authors of the series of letters of which we print the first instalment below, are two young Americans in their early twenties who worked their way over to Russia and have been earning their living in Moscow. We are informed that while they went to Russia in a spirit of sympathetic interest for the great social and economic experiment of the Soviets, they were not Communists and undertook their journey primarily in a spirit of youthful adventure. The letters addressed to members of their family, were written without thought of publication and are here presented because 'The New Republic' believes, with Albert Rhys Williams, that their story "gives a most accurate, vivid and illuminating picture of present life in Moscow." The two brothers arrived in Moscow a few days before Christmas last year.

The train stopped at the last Polish station and some soldiers came through and examined our passports, while others with bayonets walked up and down on each side of the train. Soon after the train started up it stopped again and some Russian soldiers got on. That was our first taste of Russia, these two soldiers with their long coats strolling through the train, looking mildly around, in contrast to the Polish ones who marched through and glared fiercely at you.

Then we came to the Russian border and a lot of big fellows came in and got hold of our baggage and carried it into the customs room. I looked around for the big red arch that is there, but couldn't see it on account of the darkness. They made no trouble about anything that we had, and so while waiting for train time, we went into the buffet and had a sandwich and a bottle of beer, which cost us two and a half rubles. The Russians tax strangers quite a bit this way; until you get settled and used to things you have to hand out money on every side. We had to pay five dollars extra fare on the big Russian train, but for that we got a bench apiece to sleep on. We could have had a mattress and pillow for a dollar apiece extra, but our funds were too low.

Our first real touch of Russia was in the station. It was made of natural coloured wood, the kind you see in pictures, and had red propaganda flags and pictures of Lenin, Marx, Stalin and others hanging about. Red soldiers were everywhere. I asked one of them, as best I could, what they had in the way of pipe tobacco here, and he misunderstood and thought I was trying to borrow a load. He offered me some 'mahorka' which is terrible stuff made from a weed similar to tobacco and smells like burning cloth. Dave and I sat there eating our sandwiches, made of good black bread, saying: "By God, we're in Russia!"

In the matter of hotels (in Moscow,) we could'nt find a single place to stay. The first night we wanted to bunk on the floor of P——'s apartment because he has so much room, but the hotel said No. Then we went around to several hotels and phoned a lot more, but they didn't have even a single room. Finally, at eleven o'clock at night, at the Grand, we told the man that we were going to spend the night sitting in the lobby and he did give us a room then. We are there now and have stayed here two nights at the rate of nine rubles a night. Our room is swell but of course we have to get out of here in a hurry because of the price. We visit a lot of small hotels (there are only about twenty hotels altogether in the town, so space in them is scarce) every day, but so far nothing doing. But to-day we went to see the English Quakers, or Society of Friends, and met two women there. They know of a room just vacated by an American professor which they can get for us in two days. It costs ninety rubles a month, and we are lucky to get for that. We arrived at the border with about forty dollars, and now we have about twenty left, with hotel bill paid to date. Moscow is the most unusual place that I have ever struck, and certainly is different from anything I have ever seen before. It is going to be hard, or certainly is now, for us to stay here. But we are determined to stick the winter out, no matter what happens. Then, if we have to leave, we shall have had that experience, and nobody can take it away from us. We feel rather unsettled but we figure that we can manage once we get going. R. K.

It is bad enough to arrive in a strange, cold city, but to arrive in such a city and have a hell of a time to find a place to lay our heads at night is much worse. Miss E.—at the Quakers cheered us up a bit. She not only gave us hope that there might be one room in the whole city that we might get hold of if we are lucky, but she seems to be in the know as regards English teaching and says that although this is the worst time of the year to get a grip on things, there really is a demand for Englissh teachers and that in a little while we may be able to get going on something. As for me, I am sure that there must be something for a couple of willing Americans to do in this big city and I intend unearthing it sooner or later. D. K.

This is Christmas Day, although it doesn't seem a bit like it because the Russians don't observe it, as it is a religious holiday. Also, with the five-day week in effect, as it is now, all days seem alike, as, in fact, they are. The snow on everything is beautiful and although the temperature has stuck down around four degrees above zero (Fahrenheit), we do not suffer from the cold. My nose, chin and hands get a bit cold now and then, but thanks to nice wollen underwear and a marvelous high-collared coat, my body has not been cold yet. It will have to get a lot colder before it can bother either of us.

IN RUSSIAN STYLE.

We eat only one real meal a day, in the Russian style. So far we have taken this meal in the Grand Hotel, once P—paying, and once the American Babbitt tractor man whom we met at P——'s the first night we were here. We eat breakfast in restaurants called 'stolovayas.' They are poor. The one this morning wouldn't give us any bread. It seems that bread is on ration. They aren't short of it and they don't want to be, hence this measure. They have ration cards for sugar, butter, eggs, meat and other things too. Most people eat at home, and so will we, once we get a room. We have a swell room in this hotel. I wish the government would decide we were valuable persons and give it to us free. But I didn't come to Moscow for comfort and don't expect it. It's good not to have it, for a change. It teaches the real values of life. Berlin for comfort. I shall spend a week there some day. But I haven't known any discomfort yet to compare with that we had on our two ships, working our way over.

AT STOLOVAYA.

Our procedure in the "stolovaya,' when hunger drives us into one, is to walk upto a sort of cashier's desk and mumble out what we want as best we can. The Cashier gives us tickets for the price of our food and we pay her. Then we go over to the food counter and hand the tickets to the waiters behind them and they give us our food. This we take to a table and eat either sitting down or standing up as we choose. Because of our small knowledge of the language, we sometimes get something entirely different from what we think we are getting. The other morning we made a dreadful mistake and got an enomous plateful of tripe. We generally get a glass of tea, bread and some sort of hot dish like buckwheat. Two bits is about as high as we like to pay for this.

We are getting started now, and before long may be on our own feet. Last night we went to see D——and he had another fellow there who teaches English, a Russian. They knew a lot of possible jobs for us and are working on them now. We may start some classes in a couple of days, and at any rate we shall start on the first of the year. They send some engineering groups to America to study every year and they are anxious that these groups have American English teachers, so that they may be able to understand them. This is our meat. The men belong to the metal-trust union, and the minute we have a public class we can get into a trade union. They have several lines they are working on for us now, and assure us that it is only a matter of a short time until we get started, because there is plenty of demand for English teachers. They also said there are a lot of private people who want lessons and that we can fill in our time with these after we have public classes.

LEAD A SIMPLE LIFE.

We are moving out of the Grand to-day, thank God. D—— is going to put us up for the night and his young Russian friend has a mother in the hospital, so one of us will stay in her room. I hope we can get settled down some place and unpack our stuff. I went up with Ishi this morning to see where I am going to stay to-night. It is up by the station and is not an attractive spot, but we are saving what we should have to pay them at the hotel. After inspecting the room I stopped in a neighbouring 'stolovaya' and for breakfast had a plate of 'shchi' soup, some tea and bread. I am gradually learning the names of the Russian dishes they serve in these places so that soon I shall be able to order what I want. We live a very simple life as regards food, and somehow you don't mind it here. I would never put up with it at home. I suppose it is because you realize that there isn't anything else. Coming back here to the hotel I took a bus for the first time. They are English buses and they go like hell over the frozen streets. It's a wonder more people aren't killed by them. R. K.

MY FIRST JOB.

I have my first job! Five times a week I go out to the AMO Motor Works and teach a class of about four or five, from twelve-thirty to one-thirty. My students are bright and eager. They are all about thirty. They want conversation, so all I do is to sit and gossip with them for an hour a day. For this I am paid four rubles an hour. After the lesson I go into the big factory dinning room and have lunch. The dining room is an enormous place, with long tables running across the room, an aisle in the center. At one end is a cashier's box, where food tickets are purchased. At the other end is the kitchen, where you hand in your tickets in exchange for food. The food is rough and very good, better than is served in the restaurants and cheaper. The helpings are about twice the size of the restaurant servings. I have given just two lessons so far. Both times I had a large dish of excellent cabbage soup with a large piece of meat and sour cream in it. An enormous piece of black bread goes with it. After devouring that I felt full. It costs about eight cents. D. K.

My pupils put me through a thorough quiz on how and why I came here and what are the exact conditions of workers in America. I could tell them why and how I came here, but when it came to the workers' conditions I had to tell them that they were different in different industries and in the various parts of the country. They love to ask personal questions, but on the whole it is fun. I have also a private pupil. He reads English well and wants practice in conversation. He is intelligent and wide-awake and is now studying the methods of the Bell Telephone Company in America. For each lesson he will pick some phase of the telephone business and give me a lecture on it. This makes an interesting and instructive hour for me and he pays me three rubles for it. I have my eye on several more group classes and several more private lessons. It is a slow job to get anything started here, but we hope to be well under way soon.

LIKE MOSCOW.

I like Moscow better hour by hour. It has the nicest, quaintest, little winding streets of any city I have seen so far. This morning I went into a market place. It reminded me of that big arcade in Milan. This one is much larger. Inside, under the towering roof, are a lot of little stores or booths. It is almost like a little town in one building. They have every sort of store imaginable. I walked back through some little curving streets and entered the market by the back way. These streets are narrow, and twist around, and every now and then go under an archway. There are a lot of interesting-looking magazines in the little magazine shops around the streets. They have excellent pictures in them. As soon as we have a better command of this Russian language we shall buy a lot of them. We spend almost as

(Continued on page 14.)

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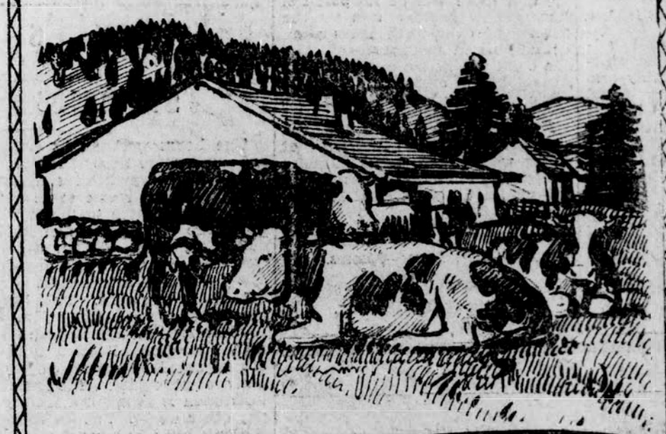

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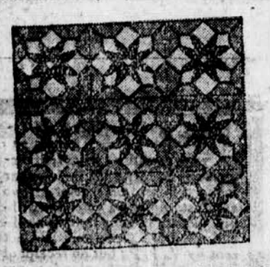

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Russia's Technicians

—:o:—

STUDENTS AS WORKERS

The hours worked by students are much more than in England, though about equal to the German. The proportion seems to be about 50 to 27. Included in the Russian hours are fixed periods of individual study which English students would be expected to do privately. The number of attendances is about 97-1/2 per cent. This brings out one of the essential differences between Russian and English technical education. Russian students are regarded as State employees and are paid salaries. The technical institution is as much a factory as any other works. The old idea of students being in some degree gentlemen of independent means, which is so deeply embedded in Western European higher education ideology, is destroyed. The Russian student has very much more of the factory mentality, and he must have if the Soviet is to achieve its project of industrial Communism One of the aims of the new system of technical education is to make the technicians homogeneous with the workers, of the same sort, but higher in degree. The present row about professors and engineers are, among other causes, due to the old technicians being the product of an upper class general education and having an ideology incommensurate with the new type of technicians being evolved. As scientists and engineers of the new type are being educated with such effort, and probably will be available in a few years' time in large numbers, the Soviets, in spite of the severe shortage of technicians at the moment, are prepared to sacrifice technicians who get in their way.

ENGINEERS AS PROFESSORS.

Other effects of engineers and students all being State servants are remarkable. As every student is employed by the State, he can go anywhere the State thinks he ought to for his education. The Russian student is immensely more mobile than the English. If he lives in a small town without a suitable institution the State sends him to a town where there is one Engineers are mobilised in the same way. They are sent from the factories for several working hours in the week to lecture in schools. In this way 20 per cent. of all the engineers in the Soviet Union are being drafted into part-time teaching, and at the end of the Five-year Plan 50 per cent. are expected to do some teaching.

The organising possibilities of the Soviet system are immense. This is perhaps the most important fact for the rest of the world. If the first and greatest inventions in industrialism were English, in the application of power to industry, and the second the American, development of mass production, it may be that the third is the Soviet's attempt to integrate industry, science, education and social life. Possibly, they will entirely fail except in performing a great experiment, and all the fierce labour and weary depressions of materially uncomfortable lives will have been borne without benefit to themselves. For a rich country like England the spectacle of Russian achievements in the face of stupendous difficulties must cause many to inquire whether we are doing a tithe as much as we could with our natural resources and fortunate situation.

SOME INTERESTING INSTITUTIONS.

Of the twenty institutions inspected the following seemed special

Of the twenty institutions inspected the following seemed special

The secondary school belonging to the Dynamo Factory in Moscow had 2,000 students between the ages of 7-1/2 and 14, and a technicum of 210 students aged 15 to 18. The secondary school was supported by the factory, and fed and doctored the children free during school hours. There were good laboratories and a gymnasium, and large new workshops are being built for the technicum. The droves of children seemed full of spirit and health, and the apparatus being prepared for practical work in science was of the variety usual to students of their age.

The Margarine Technicum in Moscow has a margarine factory working in connection with it in the suburbs. The students produce margarine during their practical lessons, and such of it as is saleable is sold. There is a dormitory attached to the factory, and students in margarine manufacture are sent to this technicum from various parts of Russia. There are good inorganic and organic chemical laboratories, and the more difficult chemistry is taught by visiting professors. There are 500 students, whose ages vary from 16 to 32 years.

The Rietz school in Moscow is a fair-sized converted machine-tool factory where students learn to make cutting tools according to "training on production" principles. The factory contains 690 workers, 430 of whom are students The students apply to come here from factories, and workers not wanting to study are transferred elsewhere. Inspection of the shop showed that production was proceeding energetically. According to English, or, more particularly German standards, there was a good deal of dirt and untidiness The yards were inches deep in mud, and building materials were scattered all over. One of the chief officials of the technical education department was found giving a lecture on advanced mathematics. Owing to the shortage of lecturers the business of his already busy life was increased by several hours' lecturing a week. The consumption of time in getting to this school from his office must have been considerable.

CRAFT TRAINING FOR UNEMPLOYED.

One of the most interesting developments is the Central Institution of Labour. This institute and its branches put students taken from the streets or from the unemployed through a six months' intensive course in craftsmanship. The methods have been worked out by an ex-workman, Gastieff, collaborating with psychologists and physiologists. They have passed 128,000 students through the course in six years and intend to increase the number to 750,000 for 1931. It is a remarkable attempt to instil correct craft habits for hammering, sawing, filing, planning, etc., in entirely unskilled and often morally defeated workers. I saw a class of deaf and dumb students following the methods. The moral effect of the training on adolescents damaged by unemployment is as valuable as the lessons of craft learnt. Of the curious things noticed in the classes were the office workers going through a craft course in order to qualify for entry into the proletariat, the high percentage of girls, and the attitude of many of the teachers, who knew little of the scientific aspects of the principles applied but could teach very well. The activities of C. I. T., as it is called, are worth consideration by our Ministry of Labour, which has similar but much less desperate problems of untrained adolescents to deal with.

A GREAT EXPERIMENT.

What is the absolute value of this Soviet drive for technical education? No one knows yet. Personally I should say that one hour's work by a Russian student is worth owing to various handicaps, half an hour's work by an English student. But most Russian students work twice as hard as English students. As they have abolished the examination system the value of the results cannot be assessed according to the methods used in England. The originality of organisation, the variety of methods of teaching, and the consciousness of aim may well produce in a few years a technical education system which will startle Europe. The leaders have the ideas and are fiercely attempting to express them. Whether they will achieve expression or only make a very interesting but unsuccessful experiment must be left to the future to reveal.—"Manchester Guardian."

FEDERAL SOLUTION FOR INDIA

—:o:—

Sir Albion Banerji's Apprehensions

Sir Albion Banerji in *Indian Affairs*, discussing a federal solution, fears it may be found that India has been pursuing the shadow instead of the substance, says the London correspondent of the *Hindu*. He foresees a danger arise also that they will be hampered and indeed stifled in regard to individual aspirations.

He strongly supports provincial readjustment on the basis of linguistic and ethnological groupings. The admissions of States to the Federation should be accompanied by a fundamental undertaking that State subjects would have a progressive voice first in their own internal administration and then in the Federal Parliament.

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WAR AND PEACE

—:o:—

Prof. Einstein's Views

Prof. Albert Einstein arrived at New York on the 14th December last.

The Professor speaking on 'War and Peace' before the New History in the Ritz-Carlton advocated militant pacifism to assure world peace. He suggested two methods of resistance, the individual and the international, and said action, not talk was essential.

WAR RESISTANCE FUND.

If only 2 per cent. of the men liable for war service would refuse, declared Dr. Einstein, there would not be enough jails to hold them. The alternative, which he termed 'a more legal measure,' would be the establishment of a 'war resistance fund,' with pacifists from all countries contributing.

'A real intiative in one or both directions,' concluded Dr. Einstein, would bring results. But you must show courage and you must show patience, otherwise you will remain just pacifists.'

Speaking in German, Dr. Einstein launched right into the subject of pacifism, saying that the trouble with those who are avowedly against war is that they 'meet the sheep while the wolves are outside'—in other words, he explained, the pacifists only reach those who are already convinced and of the same opinion and should try to do something more than merely speak.

'In our political situation,' he said, 'it is the duty of man to commit crime in the name of his State or his country. It seems to me that it is more his duty to free mankind from this sort of thing. There are two ways in which this may be done. The first, which has already been practised in many countries, is to refuse military duty in time of war. Real pacifists should practise this in times of peace as well. In countries where there is compulsory military service this can be done. In countries where there is no conscription, however, the pacifist can only publicly declare that he will refuse any military duty in time of war, and it should be the mission of pacifists to recruit people from all over the world for this idea.'

'PACIFISM, A VERY WORTHY THING.'

Speaking rapidly, but very distinctly, Professor Einstein voiced his views of pacifism as being 'a very worthy thing.'

'If only 2 per cent. of the men liable for war service were to refuse,' he said, 'there would not be enough jails in the world to take care of them.'

Dealing with his second suggestion, Dr. Einstein came to the international organisation which he called 'Kriegsdienstverweitung' (war service resistance) not, he said, because the people who thus think are cowards or because they would not want to sacrifice personal comforts, but because they were convinced that war was wrong and that their attitude might put a stop to war.

Pacifists of all countries, he suggested should subscribe to a war resistance fund and thereby not only help those imprisoned for refusing to go to war or serving in the fighting forces, but to strengthen the idea everywhere.

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Hollywood, Dec. 26.—The year just closing yielded one of the most bountiful divorce crops among film celebrities. Scores, including some of the best people of filmdom, aired their matrimonial difficulties in the divorce courts. Gloria Swanson, Betty Compson and Pauline Frederick were among the outstanding film stars to seek relief from their matrimonial worries.

LA MARQUIS DE LA COUDRAYE.

Gloria Swanson was divorced from the Marquis de la Falaise de la Coudraye November 6 on the grounds of desertion; Pauline Frederick's husband, Hugh Leighton, a wealthy hotel proprietor, obtained a decree of divorce by claiming that the star refused to be his wife in anything but name only, while Betty Compson charged that her husband, James Cruze, producer of the 'Covered Wagon', and other screen epics, held so many parties and kept the house in such a turmoil that she was unable to obtain rest.

'Petite' Coleen More charged her husband, John McCormick, with a bad temper, declaring that he refused to take her out and insulted her in the presence of others. An obliging divorce judge granted her a decree.

ARTISTIC INEQUALITY.

James Kirkwood, was divorced from Lila Lee, charging that she was a very jealous woman, and beautiful Billie Dove was separated from her marital knot by pleading that her husband, Irving Willat, film director, was subject to fits of rage and often struck her. Helen Twelve-trees obtained a divorce by charging her husband with cruelty, while Mildred Harris, the former wife of Charles Chaplin, was divorced from E. T. McGovern on the grounds of desertion.

Among the others who made successful appeals to the courts were Robert Ames, who was divorced from his actress wife, Muriel Oakes, on charges that he nagged her and refused to stop drinking, Eileen Percy, who divorced U. S. Busch, claimed that he neglected her and finally abandoned her completely. King Baggott and his wife, Ruth King Babbott, were legally separated on the grounds of desertion. Elsie Bartlett and Joseph Schildraut were divorced, Miss Bartlett alleging that her husband treated her offensively. Schildkraut's comment in his divorce trial was: "It is too bad that an artist of my calibre should have been married to a person of her meager ability."

THERE ARE LOTS OF 'EM.

Elinor Faire was divorced from popular William Boyd and Boyd has since married Miss Dorothy Sebastian. Anita Gardin was divorced from Jerry Drew on the grounds that he refused to work and permitted her to do the providing for both. Mae Clark was divorced from Lew Brice, saying that he was addicted to card playing and neglected her for the paste boards. Ala Moscova was divorced from G. Chulock, testifying that he refused to work and struck her. Dulcie Cooper was divorced from S. C. Campbell on the grounds that he controlled her earnings and interfered with her stage career.

Mrs. Victoria Mix was divorced from her cowboy actor husband, Tom Mix, after declaring that he twirled a six-shooter in the best Wild West manner and frightened her, adding that he was also ugly and vicious in his attitude toward her. Maria Corda, Hungarian star, was divorced from Alexandra Korda, Viennese director, claiming that he was subject to sullen moods and sometimes refused to speak to her for weeks on end.

WITH REASONS GALORE.

Gladys George was divorced from A. Erway, saying that her husband was jealous and sometimes struck her. Miss Virginia King is the defendant in a pending suit for the annulment of her marriage wherein her husband, Don Meaney, declares that they were married at Tia Juana, Mexico, and that the ceremony was invalid under a recent decision of the United States courts.

Helene Lubitsch was divorced from her husband, Ernst Lubitsch, on grounds which have not been made public. Jean Harlow has a divorce suit pending against her husband, claiming that he has been cruel and intemperate since their marriage. Joselyn Lee and Luther Reed have suits pending, both charging cruelty.

On the other side of the picture there are many famous stars who continue happily married. Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks are held up as a model married pair in the film city while Harold Lloyd and his pretty wife are another couple whose serene life has not been disturbed by the divorce wave which has swept over Hollywood.

ALL-ROUND INCREASE IN DISEASES.

Bombay Presidency's Poor Bill Of Health

The following are extracts from the annual report of the Director of Public Health for the year 1929.

Following on 1928, the record year of high death-rate, the year 1929 also showed a further increase. This adverse feature in the health history of the Presidency was characterised mainly by a large number of deaths from Fevers and the Chief Epidemic Diseases in the Presidency proper and the heavy incidents of cholera and malaria in Sind. The health history of the Presidency from 1918, the year of Influenza pandemic, judged by the total mortality figures, is one of steady progress up to 1922, the year of a record of low death-rate (23.61) and thereafter of a gradual rise to the standard above that which normally prevailed. Thus the death-rate figure for 1923, 25.89, for 1924, 27.63, for 1925 23.66, for 1926, 28.55, for 1927, 25.71, for 1928, 27.28, and for the year under report 30.53, which is the highest during the last decade, indicates the return to the 1911-15 mean of 27.56, with which also it cannot favourably be compared. Cholera was prevalent in the Northern half of the Presidency while plague prevailed in the Southern. The districts in the centre had both cholera and plague, Small-pax was evenly distributed throughout the Presidency. Influenza was present in Sind after the rains and floods, increasing the mortality figures under Respiratory Diseases.

When plague and cholera are prevalent, it is usually noticed that the deaths recorded under fevers and dysentery and diarrhoea increase probably due to defective diagnosis, especially in the initial stages before the village Officers are certain that they have an epidemic disease in their midst.

Malaria in an epidemic form prevailed in Sind after the floods. The mortality was high and affected chiefly children up to ten years of age.

The number of births recorded in 1929 showed a slight increase over 1928 and so did the infantile mortality rate. The normal phenomena of increase in the number of deaths in proportion to the increase in the number of births is seen in the three towns, e.g., Ahmedabad, Poona and Surat. In Bombay, Sholapur and Karachi, however, although the number of births recorded in 1929 was more than 1928 yet the total number of deaths was less than the previous year. The improvement in the second group of towns can be placed to the credit of all Societies working for the welfare of infants and mothers in these towns.

Comparing the figures with those of the preceding year, "Fevers" showed an increase of 20 per cent., "Dysentery and Diarrhoea" 7 per cent., "Respiratory Diseases" 3 per cent., and "Other Causes" 3 per cent., while the chief epidemic diseases—Cholera, Small-pox and Plague combined show an increase of 47 per cent.

Compared with the mean of the previous five years 1924-28, there was an increase in mortality under almost all the heads—Fevers (10.58 to 12.86), Respiratory Diseases (4.83 to— 5.21), Other Causes (8.11 to 8.75) and the Epidemic Diseases—Cholera (.43 to .47), Small-pox (.32 to .56), Plague (.51 to .94), while Dysentery and Diarrhoea shows a slight decrease (1.38 to 1.31).

INCREASE IN BIRTH RATE.

Of the 27 districts in the Presidency the highest birth-rate was recorded in Ahmednagar (55.73) and the lowest (19.38) in Hyderabad. Twelve returned a birth-rate of 40 or more per mille of population, viz., West Khandesh (53.32), Nasik (49.20), East Khandesh (43.86), Sholapur (45.75), Broach (45.41), Belgaum (43.30), Satara (43.27), Kolaba (42.75) Broach (45.41), Belgaum (43.30) Satara (45.27), Kolaba (42.68), Bijapur (41.94), Ahmedabad (40.78), Panch Mahals (40.43) and Surat (40.14).

The births recorded in Bombay City were 23,907 or 284 more than in the previous year equivalent to a birth-rate of 20.81 an increase of .25.

Out of 733,520 births, 380,741 were males and 352,779 female equal to ratio of 19.86 and 17.47 per mille of population. For every 100 female births there were 107.92 male births. Still 10,685 in the previous year.

DEATH-RATE GOING UP.

The total number of deaths registered was 536-046 as compared with 522,885 in 1928 and 509,236 the quinquennial mean. 105.91 males died for every 100 females. The recorded death-rate for the whole Presidency works out to 30.53 against 27.28 in 1928 and 28.57 the quinquennial mean. Excluding Bombay City and Sind, the deathrate for the Presidency was 32.05 against 29.92 in 1928, and for the Province of Sind 26.33 against 16.66 in the previous year.

The death-rates for rural and urban areas for the Presidency as a whole were 30.4... and 30.79 respectively, against 27.18 and 27.38 in 1928.

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 138,602 deaths under twelve months corresponding to a ratio of 188.95 per 1,000 registered births as against 131,913 or a ratio of 180.30 in 1928. The male and female rates were 196.45 and 180.87, respectively as compared with 188.37 and 171.56 in the previous year. Throughout the Presidency except the Western and Central Registration Districts mortality amongst infants was highest in the first month of life. The urban and rural infantile death-rates per 1,000 registered births for the Presidency as a whole were 261.59 and 178.21 respectively, as compared with 250.71 and 167.38 in the previous year. The highest rural infantile death-rate was recorded in Sukkur (326.2f) and the lowest in Ratnagiri (93.22). For Sind, the year under review was the blackest one on record during the last decade. The province passed through a series of calamities one after the other and a marked increase in total mortality occurred to the extent of nearly 58 per cent. over the previous year.

In Bombay City the number of deaths among infants under one year of age was 7,225 being 243 less than in 1928 and 2,669 less than the annual average in the ten years 1919-28.

FACTORS IN CHILD MORTALITY.

The salient features were the magnitude of the role played by debility and prematurity in the causation of death in the first four weeks of life and the large proportion of deaths from respiratory diseases during the remaining 11 months of infancy. The high rate recorded suggest the presence in Bombay of some adverse factor in addition to the poverty and ignorance which are chiefly responsible for high rates in western countries. The added factor affecting all classes is probably malaria, another factor which can hardly fail to enhance the infant mortality among the more ignorant portions of the population is the practice of soothing babies by the administration of opium.

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Recent Testimonials

I am using your Talisman and it gives me success. (Sd.) W. G. Mallapur, 7/32, J. K. Building, Gamdevi, Bombay. 12-12-1930.

I am wearing your Talisman and I am getting better day by day in every respect. (Sd.) M. R. Kalgol, Taluk Office. Honvar Port, N. Kenera. 5-11-1930.

As per your directions I wore the Talisman on 28-9-1930 and I am glad to inform you that I got an employment on 1-10-1930 by the grace of God "Hanuman." Now I again request you to kindly send me two Talismans. (Sd.) G. B. Hadakani, c/o. Bharat Swadeshi Stores, Gamdevi, Bombay. 12-10-1930.

I cannot sufficiently thank you till my life long for having sent to me so kindly "Vibhuthi Prasadam". My daughter is now little better and she got rid of fever, from 28th ultimo as you have so accurately predicted. Your Astrological predictions are God's gift which very few possess. (Sd.) P. S. Vadivelu, Shahabad. 1-12-1930.

From the date of wearing your Jeyavasikarini Talisman I am getting good results in all my affairs. I am in need of another Talisman. Please send the same. (Sd.) Kodiamani Pillai, Maniam, Uduppusula Post, Ceylon. 25-8-1930

Since my wearing your Jeyavasikarini Talisman I am getting the friendship of great people, comfort in the family. Many thanks for the same. (Sd.) A. M. Ponnuswami, Satherly, Ceylon 7-2-1930.

The two Talismans sent by you with great kindness, and the one year life reading proved to be satisfactory. (Sd.) T. M. Krishnaswami, Merchant, Mebeca. S. S 7-5-1930.

I am very glad to inform you that I have passed in the Departmental Examination last week as predicted by you on 21-1-1930. I wonder at your marvellous experience in Astrology. (Sd.) J. Jayaram Varma, Dr. Nazir D. MEE., Madanapalle, 3-3-1930.

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(4) Students will come out successful in their Examinations and others will get victory in all their reasonable dealings.
(5) Quarrels in the family will subside and there will be perfect union.
(6) This will remove all the effects of black magic and will bring happiness in the family.
(7) The evil effects on children will be removed and good health will be obtained.
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N. B.—Please write your name and address legibly. Whether the amount is sent by M. O. or the Talisman should be sent by V. P. P., should be stated clearly. The ordinary one can be sent by V. P. P., but the Special one cannot be sent by V. P. P., unless an advance of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 is sent along with the order. The balance will be recovered by V. P. P. Those from Penang, Natal, Singapore, South Africa, and East Africa and other foreign places should send the amount by M. O., or the British Postal Order may be sent.

V. K. S. Chariar, D. A. Sc,
"GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM,"
Tiruttani, Chittur Dist. (Madras Presidency.)

Recent Testimonials

The predictions sent in December last, for ten questions were correct, (Sd.) T. S. Mani Iyer, Lakshmi Brahmin Coffee Club, Kollaiyur, Ramnad Dt.

Answers sent by you to my questions are quite correct and to the point. I wish to ask you some more questions. (Sd.) S. D. Sali, Satara Railway Bridge Bhusawal, E. Kandesh. 12-12-1930.

I am very glad to let you know that your wonderful predictions have happened to be quite true and am again troubling you to favour me with replies of the following questions. (Sd.) J. Narain Singh, Room No. 3, Minto, Hindu Hospital, Patna. 27-10-1930

From a recommendation of a friend who received the answers to his questions from your Astrology, was much esteemed by them, has intimated his desire to me for forwarding to you five questions in connection with my financial position. (Sd.) Mrs. G. T. Daniels, Bhusawal. 22-9-1930.

The Life Reading of last year proved to be correct. May the Almighty give you long life. (Sd.) Asirvadam Pillai, Naduvattam, Nilgiris. 1-12-30.

I have been transferred to Rameswaram as you stated in my Life Reading. (Sd.) R. V. Ranga Iyengar, Compounder, Government Hospital, Rameswaram. 13-12-1930.

You were good enough to send me my annual Life Reading (from 28-9-1930 to 27-9-1931), some time back, which has turned out accurate in many particulars. You have inspired me with a great faith in your Astrological powers. I would now request you to kindly prepare my Five Years Life Reading. (Sd.) Jagat Ram Aggarwal, B.A., (Hons.) LL.B. The Ambala Commercial Bank Ltd., Jallandancontt., Panjab. 1-12-1930.

I am glad to state that your Life Reading for the last year of my life was a quite true one. Please accept my hearty thanks for the same. (Sd.) M. S. Fernando, B.M.S. Balangoda, Ceylon. 12-10-1930.

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WHEN POET AND SCIENTIST MEET.

Tagore—Einstein Interview.

(A Conversation between Rabindranath Tagore and Professor Albert Einstein the afternoon of July 14th, 1930, at the Professor's residence in Kaputh.)

E. Do you believe in the Divine as isolated from the world?

T. Not isolated. The infinite personality, of Man comprehends the Universe. There cannot be anything that cannot be subsumbed by the human personality, and this proves that the truth of the universe is human truth.

I have taken a scientific fact to explain this. Matter is composed of protons and electrons, with gaps between them, but matter may seem to be solid without the links in spaces which unify the individual electrons and proton. Similarly humanity is composed of individuals, yet they have their inter-connection of human relationship, which gives living unity to man's world. The entire universe is linked up with us, as individuals, in a similar manner;—it is a human universe.

I have pursued this thought through art, literature, and the religious consciousness of man.

NATURE OF UNIVERSE

E. There are two different conceptions about the nature of the Universe:

(1) The world as a unity dependent on humanity.

(2) The world as a reality independent of the human factor.

T. When our universe is in harmony with man, the eternal, we know it as truth, we feel it as beauty.

E. This is the purely human conception of the universe.

T. There can be no other conception. This world is a human world—the scientific view of it is also that of the scientific man. Therefore, the world, apart from us, does not exist: it is a relative world, depending for its reality upon our consciousness. There is some standard of reason and enjoyment which gives it truth, the standard of the Eternal Man whose experiences are through our experiences.

E. This is a realization of the human entity.

REALIZATION OF TRUTH

T. Yes, one eternal entity. We have to realise it through our emotions and activities. We realized the Supreme Man who has no individual limitations through our limitations. Science is concerned with that which is not confined to individuals; it is the impersonal human world of truths. Religion realizes these truths and links them up with our deeper needs; our individual consciousness of truth gains universal significance. Religion applies values to truth, and we know truth as good through our own harmony with it.

E. Truth, then, or Beauty is not independent of Man?

T. No.

E. If there would be no human beings any more, the Apollo of Belvedere would no longer be beautiful

T. No.

E. I agree with regard to this conception of Beauty, but not with regard to truth.

E. I cannot prove that my conception is right, but that is my religion.

BEAUTY AND TRUTH.

T. Beauty is in the ideal of perfect harmony which is in the Universal. Being, Truth the perfect comprehension of the Universal Mind. We individuals approach it through our accumulated experiences—through our illumined consciousness. How otherwise, can we know Truth?

E. I cannot prove that scientific truth must be conceived as a truth that is valid independent of humanity; but I believe it firmly. I believe, for instance, that the Pythagorian theorem in geometry states something that is approximately true independent of the existence of man. Anyway, if there is a reality independent of man, there is also a truth relative to this reality; and in the same way the negation of the first engenders a negation of the existence of the latter.

T. Truth, which is one with the Universal Being, must essentially be human; otherwise whatever we individuals realize as true can never be called truth, at least the truth which is described as scientific and which only can be reached through the process of logic, in other words by an organ of thoughts which is human. According to Indian Philosophy there is Brahman, the Absolute Truth, which cannot be conceived by the isolation of the individual mind or described by words but can only be realized by completely merging the individual in its infinity. But such a truth cannot belong to science. The nature or truth which we are discussing is an appearance, that is to say, what appears to be true to the human and may be called "maya" or illusion.

TRUTH AND CONSCIOUSNESS.

E. So according to your conception, which may be the Indian conception, it is not the illusion of the individual but of humanity as a whole?

T. In science we go through the discipline of eliminating the personal limitations of our individual minds and thus reach that comprehension of truth which is in the mind of the Universal Man.

E. The problem begins whether Truth is independent of our consciousness.

T. What we call truth lies in the rational harmony between the subjective and objective aspects or reality, both of which belong to the super personal man.

E. Even in our everyday life, we feel compelled to ascribe a reality independent of man to the objects we use. We do this to connect the experiences of our senses in a reasonable way. For instance, if nobody is in this house, yet that table remains where it is.

T. Yes, it remains outside the individual mind but not the universal mind. The table which I perceive is perceptible by the same kind of consciousness which I possess.

UNIVERSAL BELIEF.

E. Our natural point of view in regard to the existence of truth, apart from humanity, cannot be explained or proved, but it is a belief which nobody can lack—no primitive beings even. We attribute to Truth a superhuman objectivity, it is indispensable for us, this reality which is independent of our existence and our experience and our mind—though we cannot say what it means.

T. Science has proved that the table as a solid object is an appearance and therefore that which the human mind perceives as a table would not exist if that mind were naught. At the same time it must be admitted that the fact that the ultimate physical reality of the table is nothing but a multitude of separate revolving centres of electric force, also belongs to the human mind.

AN ETERNAL CONFLICT.

In the apprehension of truth there is an eternal conflict between the universal human mind and the same mind confined in the individual. The perpetual process of reconsiliation is being carried on in our science, philosophy, in our ethics. In any case, if there be any truth absolutely unrelated to humanity, then for us it is absolutely non-existing.

It is not difficult to imagine a mind to which sequence of things happens not in space but only in time like the sequence of notes in music. For such a mind its conception of reality is akin to the musical reality in which Pythagorian geometry can have no meaning. There is the reality of paper, infinitely different from the reality of literature. For the kind of mind possessed by the moth which eats that paper literature is absolutely non-existent, yet for Man's mind literature has a greater value of truth than the paper itself. In a similar manner if there be some truth which has no sensuous or rational relation to human mind, it will ever remain as nothing so long as we remain human beings.

E. Then I am more religious than you are!

T. My religion is in the reconciliation of the Superpersonal Man, the Universal human spirit, in my own individual being. This has been the subject of my Hibbert Lectures, which I have called "The Religion of Man."—Modern Review.

TWO AMERICAN BOYS IN U. S. S. R.

(Continued from page 11.)

much money on stamps as we do on food. It costs fourteen kopecks to send a letter to the States, and it mounts up.

GETTING FOOD TICKETS.

We have to work a month on some public thing before we can join a union and get our food tickets so that we may buy food in the markets and eat at home But we are getting to be regular Muscovities, nevertheless. At first we felt insecure in the town, in the restaurants and on the street cars. But now we are old hands and don't care who stares at us. We order food in the restaurants, jump on street cars, bump people on the street, mangle them in the tram crowds, just like the other inhabitants. We are continually astounding people with our knowledge of the winding streets of the town. The longer we are here, the better we like it. D. K.

I notice a bourgeois tendency among the people to dress up in ties, suits and white shirts. The people at the theatres look like a poor version of a middle-class theater crowd in America. Of course, there are a lot who still dress the way they please and there are the uniforms but I fear that the ties predominate. I wear what I please. We are both happy, healthy and in excellent spirits.

Well, we have our little room. We slept in it last night. D—— is the cause of our getting it. Our host, B——, happened to drop in on him and D—— asked him if he knew of a room, with the result that we are installed here, paying sixty rubles a month. It is about the size of a small garage. For furniture we have one three-quarter bed, a big desk, two chairs and a wardrobe. Our bed-clothes consist of one blanket and a sheet. When we throw our nice heavy overcoats on top of us we are warm and comfy as can be, so comfortable that it is hard to get up in the morning. It is only temporary, we hope, as we have to pass through the room of our host and his wife to enter our den, and this makes it unhandy. Friend host is a fellow of my age and he has been married four years. He was a Count before the revolution. His family emerged from obscurity when one of his ancestors became a lover of Catherine the Great. He is a nice chap, speaks English and seems happy, although God knows what kind of work he can do in this country, considering his ancestry. They never give that kind of person a job with any trust attached to it. They are very nice to us and feed us tea every chance they get. R. K.

CRAZY TO SEE U. S. A.

My pupils are all crazy to go to America. They say they have nothing to learn from us economically, but a lot scientifically. They told me to-day about the pensions and arrangements made for mothers in the factories of the U. S. S. R. I knew it already, but it was interesting to hear it first hand. I tell them about graft, bootlegging, roads, buildings, colleges and other things in America.

We have received copies of X——'s articles about Russia in The S—— Magazine. Almost every statement in them was an out and out lie, and those that were not actually flat lies were very misleading. I've been in Moscow three weeks now and I havn't seen so much as a bare toe, much less a bare foot. I read these articles to my class to show them what people read about them in America. They laughed and held their sides. If someone told you that droves of wild buffalo were continually stampeding through the streets of San Francisco, you would feel about as they did when I read them that cock-and-bull story of X——'s. You would think a reputable periodical would be ashamed to print it. D. K.

We have now been here one day over three weeks. I feel like an old resident. I have started in on my newspaper job with Y——. I can see that it is going to be an interesting pob. To-day Y—— took me over to meet one of the censors. He asked about some kind of correspondents' card for me and the man said he thought it could be arranged. Every news cable that goes out has to be passed by the censor, so it is important to know them. R. K.

"David and Robin Kinkead."

England 'Aids The 'Cheka'!

Dangers Of "Detailed Reports"

Washington.—Representative Hamilton Fish, Chairman of the Congressional Committee investigating Communist activities in the United States, has published a report prepared by George Agabekoff, former Cheka agent, purporting to reveal world-wide activities of the Soviet secret police.

"English diplomats without their knowledge have rendered valuable service to the Soviet Government through their detailed reports to the Foreign Office", the report declared. "The reports of the English envoy to Washington as to the activities of the American Government were a permanent source of information to the Cheka." He gave no details as to how the agents obtained such reports.

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The best time for us!

THE cold weather is the best time for us; fevers and sickness are at their lowest. And in the few short, cold months lost energies must be recuperated and reserves of vitality built up to meet the coming Hot Season. When, all too soon, the first warm breezes blow up from the south, you realise the cold weather is nearing its end . . . then comes the anxious thought . . . "Have I built up strength and stamina?"

There's nothing to worry about, for strength giving, restorative food can build up vitality and that essential reserve of energy which you need. Horlick's Malted Milk—that delicious, creamy food-drink which is fast becoming more than ever popular out East—does all this and more and does it quickly. No longer need you dread the approach of the Hot Season.

Get a bottle of Horlick's to-day. Start laying down a foundation for your vitality for the Hot Season *now*—and the sooner the better.

Obtainable Everywhere.

To obtain a glass bottle in four sizes.

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is made from yarn spun in the same mills.
DURABLE and OF FINE TEXTURE.
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(6) Santacruz.
Also at Broach, Nadiad, Navsari and Bhawnagar. Depot at Morarji Goculdas Market Krishna Gali, Bombay.

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"THE TERROR"

Its mystery keeps you guessing—It's inexplicable happenings hold you spell bound with excitement, but from start to finish it will keep you convulsed with laughter.

NOTE THE MIGHTY CAST OF SHRIEK-GETTERS! May McAvoy, Edward Everett Horton, Louise Fazenda, Alec Francis.

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES:—TWO PARTS ALL-TALKING COMEDY AND A GAZETTE.

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CAPTIVATING STAGE-DANCE

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Discarded Love

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DANCE will be staged daily in 7-30 & 10 p.m. shows.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

GLORIOUS SECOND WEEK! Owing to Daily crowded Houses! To the benefit of the disappointed

THE INDIAN ART PRODUCTIONS SUPER INDIAN PICTURE

VASANT SENA

OR

"MRICHKATIK" or "TOY CART"

Starring **SRI. KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA**

WITH HER TENDER KIDDIE

KUMUR CHATTOPADHYAYA and Other Indians of High Social Status

Such as MISS ENAKSHI RAMA RAO, MISS NALINI TARKHUD, MISS SHAKUNTALA and MESSRS. NANDA, SRINIVASAN, KAILASAM, NANA, and PROF. SHASTRY.

TO BE PRESENTED BY MESSRS. MAYASHANKER THACKER

WITH PROF. DEODHAR'S SPECIAL GRAND ORCHESTRA AT

DUBASH THEATRE, **VISHNU CINEMA** NEW CHARNI ROAD.

Come To-day

DON'T MISS THIS PICTURE

She was not born to blush unseen

And waste her sweetness on desert air—

She was meant for something nobler—and she ruled not only regions but regal heart.

Come and See

MISS GOHAR

Supported by

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Wild Flower.

A RANJIT PRODUCTION.

WEST END CINEMA

TIME: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M. Extra Show at 3 P. M. on Saturday and Sunday.

Crown Cinema

Sandhurst Road.

TIME: 5, 7, 9 and 11: Saturday and Sunday MATINEE at 3 P. M.

SHREE KRISHNA PICTURES Present

"AT THE CLANG OF FETTERS"

OR

JANJIR-KE-ZANKARE

Featuring

Miss GULAB and Mr. NANDRAM

Also

A STAGE DANCE.

RIALTO TALKIES

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

JOAN **CRAWFORD** IN **MONTANA MOON**

SINGS AND LOVES IN THIS ROUSING OUTDOOR WESTERN TALKIE ROMANCE.

A GREAT LOVE STORY! SONG HITS! COMEDY!

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE

REAL ROMANCE! REAL COWBOYS! REAL MUSICAL HITS! REAL RANGES!

NEXT WEEK'S ATTRACTION

When Crooks and Criminals make a common cause--

SURYA FILM Co.'s Lotus Brand Production

Featuring

MASTER BACHU

and

MISS LAXMI

Regular Reign of Terror prevails—and they are also not safe who stand and Wait—A Wave of Criminal mentality overwhelms the mind of a Millionaire but before you decide one way or the other

Come next Week

AT

WEST-END CINEMA

AND SEE HAWK

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

SPECIAL MATINEE: THURSDAY AT 4 P. M.

SHE MADDENED MEN WITH HER BEAUTY!

PASSION-CRAZED men fought to win her..... but her heart went, amazingly, to one who had tried to save her soul.

HERE is a South Seas adventure picture actually filmed in the Tropics. Months in the making, with thousands of natives in the cast. Actual underseas scenes of fights between sponge divers and sea monsters! Charming romance, scenic beauty, and a notable cast.

THE SEA BAT

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE

With
Charles Bickford
Nils Asther
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THE GREATEST ALL-TALKING SENSATION PRODUCED IN THE TROPICS

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THE BIGGEST SHOW IN TOWN AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

School Children with Badges—Half Price Monday To Friday and all Matinees—Lowest Price As. 4.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY JANUARY 24, 1931.

BODY OF MAHOMED ALI REACHES JERUSALEM

Police Precautions For Funeral Procession

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Jerusalem.—The body of Maulana Muhammad Ali, accompanied by his widow, brother and niece and delegations from the Eastern Union of Muslims, the Young Men's Muslim Association of Cairo and the Muslims of Palestine, is expected to arrive at nine on the morning of 23rd inst. from Kantara. It will be met by members of the Muslims Supreme Council. Large numbers of bellahin and bedouin are arriving for the occasion of the funeral ceremony. Police are taking full precautions to prevent untoward incidents. They are also making special traffic arrangements to permit the funeral procession to traverse from west to east new city from the station to Haramel Shariff, via Allenby Square and Damascus Gate. The burial place is prepared in the building belonging to a family named Kathib.

It is believed that a small mosque will later be erected in this place. The Muslim orphanage has woven a special carpet for presentation to Mr. Shaukat Ali bearing a figure of Maulana Munammad Ali

PIECE OF HOLY CARPET ON BIER.

Cairo.—Prince Mohamed Ali has sent a piece of the holy carpet to be placed on the bier of late Mohamed Ali and also funeral oration to be read at graveside at Jerusalem.—Reuter.

Rama Bhagwan, an employee of the Bombay Gas Company, who died in the K. E. M. Hospital on Thursday as a result of gun-shot wounds, received in the course of the Sholapur Day firing by the Police in Bombay.

IMAGE OF BARAHA AVATAR

Of 10th Or 11th Century? Nazamat Ali Mandal's Discovery

ACQUIRED BY BENGAL GOVERNMENT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

The Associated Press understands that the stone image discovered in Rajshahi being the image of Baraha Avatar, i.e., incarnation of the Upholder of the Universe, according to Hindu mythology, which was discovered on May 2, 1930 by the Nabamat Ali Mandal of Selimpur Bogra while re-excavating an old tank, has been acquired by the Government of Bengal under the Treasure Trove Act. It is made of black stone and the actual image is about one foot and eleven inches long. It is in almost perfect state and looks beautiful after restoration. According to archaeologists the sculptor is ascribed to the 10th or 11th century, A. D.

The image will be placed in the Barendra Research Museum, Rajshahi, where it will be exhibited in its gallery as a loan from the Government of Bengal to the Museum. —A. P. Special.

B. P. CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

—:o:—

PALGHAR BRANCH.

The opening ceremony of a new branch of the Provincial Co-operative Bank at Palghar to serve the Societies in the four Talukas of Palghar, Bassein, Dahanu and Umbergaon in the coastal tract was performed on Tuesday, by Mr. D. V. Gokhale, a Director of the Bank.

Mr. L. K. Bhagwat, Senior Inspector of the Bank briefly traced the history of the co-operative development in the District since the year 1925, in which the Provincial Bank assumed responsibility for financing the Societies. He referred to the efforts made for the improvement of old deteriorated societies along with the starting of new societies, and expressed satisfaction at the need having arisen of having another branch for the District in consequence of the growth of the number of societies and their working capital.

The President referred to the great potentialities of the Co-operative Movement and tried to remove the misconception lurking in the minds of some critics that the movement being controlled by Government there was no sufficient scope for non-official activities. He laid stress upon the members of societies balancing their yearly budget and pointed out that the branch among other things would develop banking habits among the members.

St. John Ambulance Association

—:o:—

Lectures on First Aid to the injured, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association will commence in the class organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki, M.B.E., J.P., Honorary Class Secretary, on the premises of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao, from Sunday (the 26th inst.) at 2130 p.m. The course consists of a series of about twelve interesting lectures, each occupying one hour every Sunday from 2-30 to 3-30 p.m. No fees are charged. The class is open to all.

Victim Of Parel Firing

—:o:—

CORONER'S PROCLAMATION

EYE-WITNESSES ASKED TO GIVE EVIDENCE

The Coroner issued proclamation on Friday calling upon those people who could give evidence as to how Rama Bhagwan, who died in the K E. M. Hospital on Wednesday, met with his death, to go to the Coroner's Court on 21st instant, at 10-30 a.m. and give their evidence. Rama Bhagwan, it would be recalled, was employed in Gas Co., Ltd., and received gun shot wounds at Parel while attending a meeting to observe the Sholapur Martyrs' Day. The police after a lathi charge resorted to firing in which three persons were injured, the deceased being one of the three.

MAIL VAN ROBBERY CASE

—:o:—

8-Year Sentence Confirmed

BANGALORE, Jan. 22.

The sentence of eight years' rigorous imprisonment passed on Mahabook Khan by the Sessions Judge of Shimogha in the Birur Shimogha running train armed dacoity case was continued to-day by judges Rama Rao and Srinivasa Iyer of the Mysore High Court, who dismissed the appeal preferred by the accused. It will be recalled that in this dacoity insured letters and cash aggregating invalue to several thousands of rupees were removed from the mail van after locking up in the bath room the only sorter in the van at the point of a loaded rifle.—A. P.

DEATH FROM DHATURA POISONING

—:o:—

Foul Play Suspected

DOG'S WARNING BY BARK UNHEEDED

Have dogs sense to warn persons of the impending perils? Whatever the opinion be on this question, a case which occurred in Bombay on Thursday, atleast illustrates the usefulness of these dumb creatures. There lived in the Bombay Development Department Chawl at Worli, one Sagoona, a Hindu widow her son Babu and his wife Malti. On Thursday when Saguna with her family was taking meals, the dog which they had in their house began to bark very violently. To silence the dog, they gave some of their food but the dog barked more furiously so as to give a warning to Saguna and others not to take their food. Saguna, however, did not understand the warning and gave some more food to the dog with a view to silence him, and continued taking their meals. The dog, strange to say, did not touch the food, but kept on giving the danger signal by continuous barking. After some time Saguna and others were seen by the neighbours acting like lunatics and the matter was reported to the police. The police removed them to the K. E. M. Hospital, where Babu died soon after admission, death being due to "dhatura" poisoning.

FOUL PLAY IS SUSPECTED.

The police are making enquiries as to how and by whom the food was mixed with "dhatura."

The Coroner adjourned hearing after recording identification evidence.

'FOREST SATYAGRAHA REVEALS MISAPPREHENSION'

All Concessions Asked For Are Already "Enjoyed"

'D. OF I's ANALYSIS OF VILLAGE PETITIONS

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Six years ago Government appointed a Forest Grievances Committee to enquire into all alleged forest grievances and to make recommendations regarding them. The whole field of forest administration was then surveyed by this Committee from the point of view of those people who had complaints to make or improvements in forest administration to suggest. After considering the Committee's report Government, wherever possible, granted new concessions and amended existing rules and regulations in order that the greatest range of benefits should be enjoyed by the people with the least possible amount of restriction and control. The movement known as Forest Satyagraha has however revealed the fact that widespread misapprehension exists or has been created regarding the existence of forest privileges and concessions. A typical case is furnished by petitions received from a large number of villages in the Khed taluka of the Poona district. These were in a common printed form and were widely signed by the villagers. The petitioners briefly requested that sixteen demands should be granted. The principal of these demands are dealt with in this note in order to show that every reasonable concession is now enjoyed by the cultivators.

CONCESSIONS ALREADY "ENJOYED".

Six of the demands relate to grazing facilities and require that no grazing fees at all should be charged, that a cultivator should be allowed to graze his cattle anywhere in the district, that no forest within a mile of a village should be closed to grazing, that there should be open grazing lands for every village proportionate to its cultivable area, that all forest closed to grazing should be fenced, that no compensation of fine should be recovered in addition to pound fees in regard to cattle which have been discovered grazing and have consequently been sent to the cattle pound, and that no rewards should be paid to forest subordinates out of compensation recovered in grazing offence cases. The principal request in this group is that grazing should be entirely free. The main fact affecting consideration of this request is that the grazing fees collected during the year 1929-30 amounted to Rs. 5,72,000 while the value of grazing market rates was estimated at Rs. 23,22,000. The difference represents the value of the concessions already enjoyed by cultivators. The fee charged is a small one of four annas per head of cattle (excluding animals less than eighteen months old which are free) and is far less than owners of private grazing ground are accustomed to charge. Free grazing would involve a sacrifice of about six lakhs of rupees of public revenue. It is of interest in this connection to note that the Royal Agricultural Commission considered that, whilst the fees charged for grazing vary greatly from district to district and province to province, they are everywhere low.

Having paid his grazing fees the owner of cattle is allowed to graze them anywhere in the district to which he belongs; this concession was granted as the result of the report by the Forest Grievances Committee. There is at present no area closed to grazing within one quarter of a mile from a village; and extension of this limit to one mile, as has been asked for, would result in extensive deterioration of grazing. All the grazing area that can be made available with due regard to forest conservancy is now open throughout the year to the cattle of the cultivators; it is equal to 87 per cent. of the total forest area. Another 2 per cent. is open for part of the year.

IMPRACTICABLE.

As regards the request that all forest closed to grazing should be fenced, any one who has the slightest acquaintance with forest areas in the Bombay Presidency is aware that their fencing would involve enormous expenditure and is quite impracticable on financial grounds. When cattle are discovered grazing in closed areas they are sent to the cattle pound but, beyond the cattle pound fee, no penalty is imposed except in case of deliberate trespass, absence of herdsman, or damage to young plantations. Rewards to subordinates which the petitioners have objected to are only allowed in very exceptional cases.

Another request of the petitioners is that Hut and Chula fees should be abolished. These fees do not exist at all in the Poona Division. In some parts a fee of Rs. 2 is charged for a "Padal" which is a permanent structure used as a residence for persons and a shed for cattle. But this is in the nature of a ground rent and is not levied in the part of the Poona district from which the petitions were received.

FURTHER CONCESSIONS ALREADY ALLOWED.

Other requests made by the villagers of the Khed taluka are that grass areas should be sold to local villagers, village panchayats and Taluka Local Boards, that timber and fuel left by contractors should be allowed to be removed by agriculturists, that village officers should be authorised to issue transit passes, that timber should be made available by the Range Forest Officer on the recommendation of the Mamlatdar in order to rebuild houses which have been destroyed by fire, that permission should be given for digging channels through the forest to bring water to the fields at a fee not exceeding two annas. All these requests are for concessions which are already allowed. The system of selling grass areas to villagers is followed wherever the villagers are willing to adopt it and is steadily spreading. Timber and fuel left by contractors may be removed by agriculturists before plantation work is taken up. The issue of transit passes through village officers is being extended wherever there is no forest establishment in the neighbourhood, and the concession of allowing timber for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire is of long standing and is generally well known. The fee for digging channels to bring water through the forest to the fields is only eight annas.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

Of the remaining requests the most important is that Local Forest Advisory Committees should be appointed to redress grievances. These Advisory Committees have already been in existence for over two years in districts where forests play an important part, namely, Thana, Panch Mahals, Nasik, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Kolaba, Kanara and Dharwar. An examination will now be made regarding their work and usefulness, and on the result of this examination Government will be guided in deciding what further steps to take.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

—:o:—

"An Obstacle To Government"

BIHAR GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS TO COUNCIL

PATNA, Jan. 22.

Addressing the newly elected Bihar Legislative Council yesterday His Excellency Sir Hugh Stephenson referred to the evils of the Civil Disobedience movement, which had deliberately set out to destroy all restraint and and all authority, and had inevitably led to violence and increase of crime. Those who were behind the movement and were responsible for the actions of those they had misled, had definitely dissociated themselves from any consideration of constitutional reforms and were pursuing Civil Disobedience as a means of preventing the Government from functioning.

SANITY NND ORDERLINESS

"Whatever may be our personal views as to the shape that the constitution changes that are now on the anvil should take, I confidently ask for your assistance in removing from the Province what is an obstacle to any form of Government and pray that our united efforts may succeed in restoring Bihar and Orissa to the sanity and orderliness that is essential to its prosperity."

ADJOURNED TO FEBRUARY 10

The Council adjourned until February 10, when non-official resolutions will be discussed. The Budget will be presented on February 13.

Replying to a European member, the Chief Secretary denied that Volunteer Corps had been used to disperse the unlawful assembly in Manbhum district.—A. P.

Sequel To Police Firing In Bihar Village

—:o:—

FOUR KILLED: ONE DIES OF WOUNDS

PATNA, Jan. 22.

Four men were killed and one subsequently died of wounds received as a result of Police firing at Jhalda Village in Manbhum District, upon a crowd which collected there on January 15 with the object of holding a mela to commemorate the death of a prominent Congress worker in December 1929. The mob was at first asked to disperse, but instead of doing so, attacked the small police force which was sent there to deal with the situation with stones and steel tipped arrows with which they were armed, in consequence of which sixteen officers including the A. S. P. and D. S. P. and three constables were more or less seriously injured. The assault having continued and there being fear of the police being surrounded the later were ordered to open fire. Nine members of the crowd are in critical condition suffering from the efforts of gunshot wound.

(Delayed) The Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Sub-Deputy Magistrate and a Sub-Inspector were injured as the result of stone-throwing by a mob in Bihar, Sharif Sub-Division following an attempt to arrest a number of Congressmen at a meeting, which had been prohibited by official notification. Four persons including Mrs. Jagat Narayan Lal, were ultimately taken into custody.—A. P.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters

CASE AGAINST 18 LADIES

—:o:—

14 Decline To Take Part

BELGAUM, Jan. 22.

Mr. Isani, City Maistrate, Belgaum took up to-day the case against 18 ladies, who were arrested on Sunday morning on the charge of defying the District Magistrate's order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. passed on the 12th banning all processions in Belgaum for a week. The prosecution evidence over, the statements of the accused were taken. One accused expressed regret., one refused to take any part in the proceedings and 14 made a common statement, in the course of which they stated that even before the ban, they were moving out on the streets singing songs which enkindled religious and national feelings and not the emotion of hatred, and that they had continued to act so all along.

Beyond the statement all the 14 declined to take any part in the proceedings. After charges had been framed against all the accused under Section 145 I. P. C., the pleaders who appeared for the other two accused desired to extmine prosecution witnesses. The case was accordingly adjourned to-morrow.—A. P.

PICKETING CONTINUES IN MADRAS

—:o:—

Police Chase Volunteers

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

Four Congress volunteers picketed the foreign cloth shops at Deveraja Mudali Street this afternoon. The Malabar Special Police arrived on the scene and chased the volunteers away. They however soon returned and resumed picketing, whereupon the police again chased them out. The police are patrolling the area.

VOLUNTEER SERIOUSLY INJURED.

In connection with the earlier report regarding injuries caused in a lathi charge to two volunteers, enquiries show that only one has received serious injuries. He is being treated at the Royapuram Hospital. The injuries to the other are of a minor character.—A. P.

163 POLITICALS RELEASED

—:o:—

Under Instructions From Nagpur Govt.

NAGPUR, Jan. 22.

Under instructions from the local Government, 163 political prisoners were released this night from the Nagpur Jail. The order was to release "those who were convicted on or before the 30th November last whose conduct in jail is not unsatisfactory, whose date of release is awaiting completion, and who are not sentenced under the security section. Major N. S. Jatar personally conducted the release.—A. P.

(Another message on this subject appears on page 16.)

PREM MAHAVIDYALAYA OFFICE AND PRESS SEARCHED.

—:o:—

BRINDABAN, Jan. 20.

(From A Correspondent).

The office and Press of the Prem Maha Vidyalaya were searched by the police last week; all the files and papers being carefully examined by the Sub-Inspector who carried out the search.

Raghunandan Prashad Pandey, Printer of the "Brajbasi" was arrested for omitting to mention the place of publication. This mistake had continued for a long time and no notice was taken of it or any warning given.

PICKETING IN CALCUTTA

Several Volunteers Convicted

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Sjt. Baijnath Sukul was sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment by the Third Presidency Magistrate of Jorabagan for publishing a leaflet without name of the printer and publisher.

Sjt. Nandaram Misser was also prosecuted for the same offence in connection with a leaflet, regarding the coming census. He has been directed to execute bonds of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour for six months.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate fined a Bengali volunteer Rs. 20 or in default eight days' simple imprisonment for riotous behaviour in connection with picketing. Two others have been direc ted to execute bonds of Rs. 100 each to be of good behaviour for six months. They were charged with obstructing people by not allowing them to carry packages of foreign cloths. The same Magistrate fined a Bengali volunteer Rs. 50 or in default one month's simple imprisonment for contravening police orders in connection with picketing in Burrabazar.—A. P. Special.

SIR D. WACHA & SIR M. B. DADABHOY

—:o:—

Appointed Governors Of Imperial Bank

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The following communique is issued:—The Governor-General in Council has nominated the following gentlemen to be Governors of the Imperial Bank of India for a period of one year with effect from the 27th January.—Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Maneckji Byramjee Dadabhoy, Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee and Raja Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiar.—A. P.

SIR B. DALAL

—:o:—

Appointed Chief Justice In Kashmir State

JAMMU, Jan. 22.

Sir B. Dalal, ex-Judge of Allahabad High Court, has been appointed Chief Justice in Kashmir State. A. P.

VILLAGERS NOT TO PAY PUNITIVE TAX.

—:o:—

ALLEGED UNJUST IMPOSITION.

(From A Correspondent).

SAVANTVADI, Jan. 22.

In a representative meeting held yesterday by the villagers of Redi and Shiroda, unaided by any outsiders, they decided not to pay the punitive police tax, which they state is unjustly imposed at Rs. 5/9/0 per family in two instalments.

It is alleged they have also decided to withhold all help to Government officials in this connection.

HOUSE OF SJT KRISHNADAS SEARCHED

—:o:—

4-Storied Building For C. I. D. Officers ?

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23

The "Amritabazar Patrika" understands that the Government intends to acquire land in the South of Calcutta to erect a 4 storied building to accommodate the C. I. D. officers and their families. A grant of over three lakhs will be asked for the purpose in the next session of the Bengal Legislative Council.

The house of Sjt. Krishnadas, former secretary of Mahatma Gandhi, was searched yesterday, and one upcountryman Ramsunder Singh was arrested.—A. P. Special.

STOLEN FILES RECOVERED.

—:o:—

SUSPECT MUHARRUR ON TRIAL.

(From A Correspondent).

D. I. KHAN, Jan. 20.

Not lonng ago 40 judicial files were reported to have been stolen away from the office of the D. I. Khan, Sub-Registrar. It now appears that as a result of vigorous enquiries the said files were discovered from the house of a Muharrur of the same office. He has been suspended and is now being tried in the Court of the Treasury Officer, D. I. Khan.

The remaining six local political prisoners, who were serving their sentence in the Kohat Jail are reported to have been released after the expiry of their terms.

It is reported that 50 political prisoners have been transferred from Peshawar Jail to Dera Ismail Khan Central Jail.

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